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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 624)

Name of Candidate	Eesha Priya		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	9296
Center		Date	16/9/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How has the process of liberalisation, which has otherwise led to high economic growth, affected the employment rate and the nature of employment in India?

उदारीकरण की प्रक्रिया जिसने एक प्रकार से उच्च आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित किया है, भारत में रोज़गार दर और रोज़गार की प्रकृति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

The liberalisation of economy in 1991 led to removal of stringent ~~control~~ governmental controls, deregulation and a 'skering' than 'rowing' role of the state.

Effect on sectors of economy. — The secondary sector got a boost as a result of delincensing and opening up of various industries to private sector. Many heavy industries came up. labour force which was till now trapped and underemployed in labour sector found new avenues of employment in ~~secondary~~ industries and service sector

More capital per worker - More capital was invested by the private sector, hence an average worker ~~was~~ got access to better technologies, modern implements, better training. ~~and~~

From unskilled to skilled employment - The growth that followed post 1991 created more opportunities for the educated and skilled. services sector with high end software applications, ~~capital~~ led to an urban centric skill centric employment generation in India.

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From rural employment to urban employment

As economy grew, more industries came up, large scale migration of workers due to rural push and urban pull took place. Urban centres promised better wages, education, housing etc.

~~Ex~~ Thus the employment rate increased due to elimination of governmental monopoly, new industries and competition. However the nature of employment showed stark contrast.

Stringent labour laws and jobless growth — Even post liberalisation, labour laws remained stringent, cumbersome giving negative incentive to industries to hire more workers. Hence private sector went for capital intensive technologies in a labour intensive country like India. Formal sector ~~remained~~ ~~job~~ gave few jobs. ~~Hatw~~ As a result 90% employment in India is under the informal sector that is largely unregulated.

Perilous working conditions and low wages

Employment even in formal sector is often without social security benefits with lower wages and perilous working conditions.

Population pressure and fewer job creation

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has made employment in India cheaper. ~~and~~

Thus India today, a country rich in demo-graphic dividend faces a situation of jobless growth, highly skill intensive employment and a huge informal sector fuelling its growth.

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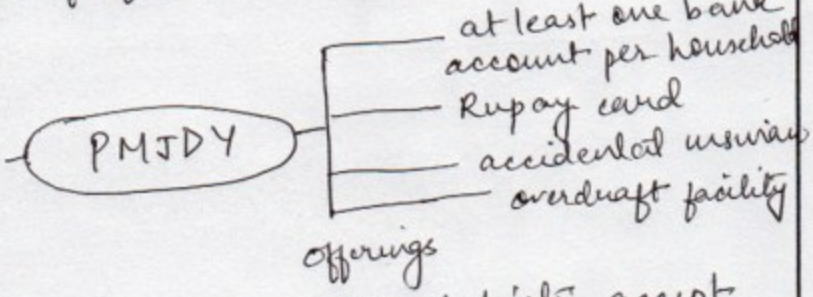
2. Even though the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana is an accelerated effort towards financial inclusion, mere opening of bank accounts will not transform into financial inclusion in India. Analyse.

यद्यपि प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना आर्थिक समावेशन की दिशा में एक त्वरित प्रयास है, लेकिन केवल बैंक खाते खोलना भारत में आर्थिक समावेशन में परिवर्तित नहीं हो पायेगा। विश्लेषण करें।

Financial inclusion as a concept means including the last man of country into the formal financial system so as to integrate his money transactions ~~and to~~ and mobilise resources to fuel country's growth.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) envisages to fulfill this objective.



It envisages to cover all districts accept hilly ones by 2015-16 and remaining in the following year with an aim to integrate all households of country into financial system. ~~by begun making a begun~~ Unlike previous ~~sy~~ schemes of financial inclusion, Jan Dhan has provisions for sustained use of the account opened like Rupay card facility, insurance etc. It aims to ~~not only connect~~ make formal banking a habit among the masses where 44% of rural and 35% of urban population

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doesnot have an account. ~~Govt~~ The government seeks to use it to fulfill the larger aim of 'Direct Benefit transfer' of subsidies to targetted group. ~~through~~ Also overdraft facility is an added draw which households can avail on sustained use of account for six months.

Though the scheme, envisages to 'more' than just open accounts for people, ~~under~~ yet a few basic factors must be taken care of –

- access to bank ATMs, presence of banking correspondents in the area, bank branches in the area.
- financial literacy must be imparted to people to actually learn to operate accounts, or else they will be deprived of even welfare subsidies they would get ~~to~~ through the account.
- callous attitude of bank staff and indifference to help underprivileged would mean ~~just~~ a repetition of atmosphere of governmental offices.
- sustained efforts and push by governments to keep account functional. ~~by providing~~

Thus only if efforts are made to actually encourage the people to become part of banking system, can the scheme become more than just a mechanical

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exercise. Only then the poor will be actually empowered to break through the vicious cycle of poverty to debt to access formal loans, benefits, subsidies and build up a livelihood with ~~gove~~ state backing and supporting him.

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3. Successive Finance Commissions have tried to balance the twin issues of fiscal discipline and regional disparities. Yet, they have been criticized by both the rich and poor states for neglecting their needs. Discuss. How far has the 14th Finance Commission been able to address this issue?
उत्तरोत्तर वित्त आयोगों ने राजकोषीय अनुशासन और क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं के दोहरे मुद्दों के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करने की चेष्टा की है। फिर भी समृद्ध और निर्धन, दोनों ही प्रकार के राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं की उपेक्षा करने के कारण वित्त आयोगों की आलोचना की गयी है। चर्चा करें, साथ ही स्पष्ट करें की चौदहवाँ वित्त आयोग इस मुद्दे का समाधान प्राप्त करने में कहाँ तक सफल रहा है?

Successive Finance Commissions (FC) formed under Article 280 of constitution have made recommendations for allocation of net tax proceeds of centre between the centre and the states. ~~However~~
Often the FC make recommendations on a set of formulae. ~~The~~ ~~thirteenth~~ ~~finance~~ ~~commission~~ ~~for example~~ ~~tried to~~ The terms are often so as to cater to the rising needs of industrialised states that contribute a great chunk to central excise ~~, custom~~ taxes. ~~At~~ the same time, backward states need to be given enough resources to develop their hitherto backward regions. But fiscal discipline cannot be compromised by these states even as they increase their ~~fiscal~~ public investments. Thus though backward states ~~are~~ need to exercise greater expansionary role to build infrastructure to prowd in ~~public inv~~ private investments, successive FCs have stressed that they

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maintain fiscal discipline and ~~stick~~ hence have been penalised ~~less~~ and allocated lower resources to them.

However the fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has come up with an ~~new~~ innovative approach. While there are no weightage points for fiscal discipline (to the disappointment of developed states), states have been awarded resources based on their rising ~~pop~~ demography, their efforts to conserve environment and ~~their~~ ~~a~~ extent of area that they need to develop and administer. The terms of reference are –

i) Area – 65% weightage
ii) population – 25% with 10% for demographic change
iii) forests – 10% weightage
iv) also local bodies have been allocated resources as per the needs of state finance commission with a component of performance

Thus states with greater area get more funds to spend them for balanced regional development while incurring small fiscal deficit. Also migration component to measure increased pressure on resources has been taken care of. Thus the FFC has made a new beginning

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towards a new paradigm of state led development instead of central led development as it allocated 42% of total resources ~~to the spen~~ as untied funds to the states to decide their priorities, to balance their regional disparities and to be empowered to build team India.

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4. Discuss the importance of unorganised sector in the Indian economy. Examine the measures taken by the government to overcome the challenges faced by the unorganized sector in the country.
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में असंगठित क्षेत्र के महत्व की चर्चा करें। देश में असंगठित क्षेत्र के सम्मुख आने वाली चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किये गए उपायों का परीक्षण करें।

The unorganised sector or informal sector ~~has~~ ~~[illegible]~~ is the unregulated sector of economy, where state or state laws are not conformed to. During the early decades of 20th century, it was considered that informal sector is a transitory sector to be eventually subsumed by the formal sector. However in the 21st century, especially in the case of India, the informal sector ~~has~~ ~~[illegible]~~ commands 85% of workforce and 90% of employment. In 2004-05, infact it ~~is~~ contributed to 50% of GDP. ~~in the~~ It has come to occupy a niche for itself in creating cheaper, competitive products, with informal ~~is~~ labour, low cost and fewer infrastructural facilities. All of us in some way or other look upto them for our needs — a milkman, a driver, a newspaper wallah or a street vendor or vegetable hawker — they are ~~inevitable~~ indispensible to the Indian growth story.

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Thus the government has woken up to the importance of informal economy ~~and tried to~~ to streamline the sector.

1) Expansion of social security net — The labour force in informal economy have been invited to become part of
- Rashtriya Bima suraksha yojna (accidental insurance for earning number)
- Employees provident fund & ESI
- Universal account number that can be used even when changing jobs.

2) MUDRA Bank — A refinancing institution to finance the microfinancing institutions, and banks to encourage them to extend finance to informal sector that face difficulties in getting loans from bigger banks due to unviability.

3) Easier filing of returns — Shram Suvidha portal to enable owners of informal enterprises to become a part of the formal sector by easing registration, filing of returns and exit mechanism for them. Even dread of inspector Raj and extortionist approach of regulators and inspectors has been taken care of.

4) Tax incentives → small enterprises who

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get registered are given service tax benefits upto ₹ 10 lakh and excise benefits upto 1.5 crore, & thus encouraging them to become part of formal sector without incurring costs.

Thus government has been ~~busy to~~ taking measures to ease up difficulties of informal enterprises. But it ~~has~~ has also taken measures to encourage them to shift to formal sector thus easing their absorption into regulated system.

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5. "Labour reforms are often cited as the key to unlock the potential of Indian economy." In this context discuss the importance of labour reforms in India. Enumerate the measures taken by the government recently in this regard.
"श्रम सुधारों को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की क्षमताओं को खोलने की कुंजी के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है।" इस सन्दर्भ में, भारत में श्रम सुधारों के महत्व पर चर्चा करें और सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले उपायों के रेखांकित करें।

India suffers from the paradox of having ~~the~~ one of the most stringent labour laws in the world and at the sametime, having maximum workers in the informal sector out of control of laws. Informal sector comprises of 90% of total labour employment and is marred by inefficiency, poor working conditions, exploitation etc. Thus India direly needs labour laws, ~~to~~ streamlined and reformed, ~~to eliminate~~ so as to encourage assimilation of the informal enterprises into the formal sector of India and formal manufacturing units to shift from capital intensive to labour intensive processes.

~~India to~~

~~India~~ Importance of labour reforms in India —

— need to create jobs in formal sector to ~~meet the rising~~ & create opportunities for the increasing workforce and tap the demographic dividend.

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- easier and less stringent laws that promote contractual labour can encourage formal sector to enroll ~~form~~ workers on payroll and impart on job training to them thus skilling them
- easier registration and exit laws needed to encourage medium, small and micro enterprises to become rule compliant ~~an~~ to avail of governmental incentive schemes
- apprenticeship rules that encourage ~~learning~~ ~~and~~ ~~fill~~ earning while learning and fill the gap between college education and practical education.
- to shift the unregulated informal character of Indian economy to a formal, regulated one which is efficient, with better working conditions and job security for its workforce.

Measures taken by government -

i) Shram Suvidha Portal ~~to make it~~ for online filing of upto 16 returns by employer who is granted a ~~labour~~ unit number for his enterprise

ii) Universal Account Number for labourers to continue their social benefit receipts while changing jobs

iii) Rashtriya Bima Suraksha Yojna extended

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to labourers.

iv) Apprenticeship Act that has been modified to meet the challenges of the changing time by adding greater vacancies.

v) Atal Pension Yojna benefit to attract workers.

Thus the government has started the process of reforming the labour laws. It also envisages to codify the existing 44 labour laws into five codes. Also it seeks to increase the limit from 100 to 300 employees for the need to seek permission ~~for~~ from state before laying off the ~~lat~~ workers.

~~Thus~~ The labour force of country is the ~~driving~~ ~~and~~ prime movers of country's development. Efficient measures are needed to enhance their welfare and participation.

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6. MUDRA bank has been termed as a game changer for micro finance sector in the country. What are the objectives of MUDRA Bank? Is there a need of such an institution when there already are multiple schemes and institutions operating for the same purpose?
मुद्रा बैंक को देश में सूक्ष्म वित्त (माइक्रो फाइनांस) क्षेत्रक में परिदृश्य परिवर्तक के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। मुद्रा बैंक के क्या उद्देश्य हैं ? जब पहले से ही समान उद्देश्य हेतु अनेकों योजनायें और संस्थाएं कार्यरत हैं तो क्या ऐसी किसी संस्था की कोई आवश्यकता है ?

MUDRA Bank is envisaged as ~~a~~ statutory refinancing agency with an initial corpus of ₹ 20,000 crore and a reserve to meet any non recoveries of about ₹ 3000 crore. It is ~~envisaged~~ ~~as~~ has been established with the purpose of refinancing agencies / banks institutes engaged in the ~~informal~~ microfinance sector and to provide regulations on the same.

Need of Mudra Bank

Even though institutions like NABARD, ~~banks like~~ SBI ~~as~~ and public sector banks under priority sector obligations extend loans to MFIs, it has not been enough to cater to the vast needs of the microfinancing sector. Microfinance institutions face a number of challenges as ~~so~~ given below –

- risk of non recovery as loans are without collaterals
- to remain in profit, even while catering to

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the needs of most frugal, feeble and under-privileged

- operating in inaccessible remote regions, devoid of any financial literacy and bank infrastructure, thus incurring high operating costs
- capital to meet needs of self help groups, small and marginal farmers and to save them from clutches of moneylenders.
- to inculcate habit of saving among the poor & mobilise savings ~~and generate~~

The poor and underprivileged donot have access to formal banking institutions. They borrow from moneylenders to meet even small consumption needs and then borrow to finance interest on loans borrowed. Thus MFIs ~~to~~ have a significant role to play to break this vicious cycle of poverty, liberate the poor ~~and absorb~~ from clutches of money lender and absorb them into the formal banking system. The vast population of India's poor need to be serviced. ~~and serviced~~ MFIs can be successful only if the challenges mentioned above can be overcome. ~~At~~ MUDRA Bank can play a huge role in this regard to empower MFI to

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in turn strengthen the poor, the self help groups and the MSME sector.

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7. Despite one of the longest coastlines in the world, India's port facilities and shipping industry are beset by numerous problems. Explain. Discuss some of the corrective measures taken by the government to overcome these problems.
विश्व में सर्वाधिक लम्बी तट-रेखाओं में से एक होने के बावजूद भारत की पत्तन सुविधाएं और जहाजरानी उद्योग असंख्य समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। व्याख्या करें। इन समस्याओं पर नियंत्रण हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कुछ सुधारवादी उपायों की चर्चा करें।

India has a vast coastline of 7500km shared by its 9 maritime states. 90% of its export import trade is carried out by the searoute. Thus its ports have a vital role to play in Indian growth story especially with the current emphasis on Make In India. However Indian shipping industry is beset with problems:- some of them are as follows:-

i) poor ~~infrastructure~~ ~~and~~ evacuation infrastructure from ports

ii) insufficient ~~cap~~ handling capacity and absolute technologies leading to high turnaround time for the ships.

iii) only ~~3~~ three ports - Dahej, Hazira and Kochi have LNG terminals

iv) large ships need to go to Srilanka instead to discembark merchandise on smaller vessels

v) cumbersome processes, non uniform taxes collected by individual port authorities,

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vi) Ports in India contribute only 1% to the GDP despite huge potential.

vii) Lack of value addition in industries in coastal regions, delaying process of utilisation of imports.

viii) Only 10% of ships used in maritime Indian trade have ~~flo~~ Indian flags. Even lesser are India made.

ix) All 12 major ports are controlled by central governments while minor ones belong to state government. Different set of controls have led to ports emerging as independent entities without any integration with local regional economy.

Government has recently come up with the following measures :-

i) Sagarmala Project that has three components —

- port modernisation
- development of inland connectivity from port to hinterland through waterways, rail and road
- development of coastal ~~develop~~ economic zones to boost development of coastal regions around the ports. ~~through dr~~ Encourage tourism, industrial clusters

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fishing industry and other means of sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities for people in the region.

ii) Policy to allow excise, custom exemption to ships owned by Indian companies but with other country flags as well.

iii) development of inland waterways to improve inland navigation. Proposal to expand ~~inland~~ the system of National waterways.

iv) connect ports to dedicated freight corridors to enhance evacuation process and save time.

Thus the government has taken some timely efforts to redress the ailments of the port and maritime sector. However sustained efforts and effective implementation is needed to realise the dream of Port led development for India.

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8. "Make in India initiative is a big step in the direction towards making India an investment hub for manufacturing but what we need is Make for India and not Make in India". Critically analyse.

"*मेक इन इंडिया*" पहल भारत को विनिर्माण हेतु निवेश केन्द्र बनाने की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम है किन्तु हमें जिस चीज़ की आवश्यकता है वह "मेक फोर इंडिया" हैं न की "*मेक इन इंडिया*"। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

'Make in India' initiative is a step towards redressing the laggardness of manufacturing sector of India. It is expected to create jobs commensurate with the rising workforce of India and give a boost to growth and development.

For India to be a global manufacturing hub, it has to provide access market access to the manufactured products along with cheap labour and ease of doing business. Exports attract greater returns and earn forex for the economy. As a result, countries like China, Singapore, Japan and South Korea adopted an 'export driven' economy with secondary sector playing the pivotal role.

India aspires to become a developed country in the shortest span possible with manufacturing being the heart of its growth story. However an 'export led economy' model in the present global scenario may not be an attractive premise

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due to the following reasons –

- fall in global demand with European Union and Japan facing recession
- existence of big export oriented players like China who have captured the global markets
- countries resorting to regional free trade alliances with little scope to entertain outsiders
- realisation towards ~~protectionism~~ protecting indigenous industries even in big players like USA.
- even export led economies facing a slow down and greatly affected by global scenario

Thus in the light of above situation, it would be most reasonable for India to alter its approach and instead focus on 'Make for India' to cater to the 'Indian demand' which in itself is a huge market. Though it may not earn commensurate forex, it would definitely create jobs for Indians and have the following benefits –

- insulation from global crisis and slow down
- ~~the~~ development of hinterlands
- boost the standard of living and income of people.

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- bring about balanced regional development.

Thus a projected and longsighted vision is the need of the hour for India.

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9. Despite being an efficient and cheap means of transport, railway has consistently lost its share of freight to road transport. Enumerate the reasons for the same. How far can the high speed freight corridor help in addressing this issue?

परिवहन का सस्ता और प्रभावी साधन होने के बाद भी, माल-भाड़े में सड़क परिवहन के सापेक्ष रेलवे का अंश लगातार कम होता जा रहा है, इसके कारणों को स्पष्ट करें। उच्च गति माल गलियारा (फ्रेट कॉरिडोर) किस सीमा तक इस समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Railways in India have been the chief medium of transport for the 'uncomplaining millions', however it has conceded significant space ~~to~~ in freight to the road transport. It is a result of the following –

- ~~s~~ higher freight charges as a result of cross subsidisation of passenger fare
- slow movement of goods ~~making them~~ due to use of same track for ~~rail~~ passenger and freight
- under-investment and low capacity building have made railways uncompetitive with regard to roads that are funded by both centre and state.
- ~~delip~~ degraded status of bridges, no track renewals and poor signalling leading to accidents and delays.
- Poor connectivity to the mineral rich regions and last mile connectivity to both source of raw material and ports often missing unlike roads that are omnipresent and omniscient.

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- high cost, poor delivery time and low service speed at 25km/hr making freight uncompetitive in global markets.

The Indian Railways have embarked on a series of steps to redress the malaise. Instead of focussing on passenger trains and populist measures, it has sought to streamline itself as reflected in Rail Budget 2015. Also dedicated high speed freight corridors are being built which can address the issues. Steps ~~like below~~ would enhance the following -

- high speed carriage of freight from hinterland, mineral rich areas, ~~to~~ manufacturing hubs to the ports.
- reduce delays
- rationalise cost of freight
- decongest the roads
- make railway transport competitive.

Thus these are some of the expected benefits from the high speed corridors coming up esp between Dakhuni to Ludhiana, Jawarhal Lal Nehru Terminal Mumbai to Dadri, three dedicated lines to Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

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10. "Recently decline in fiscal deficit has mainly come through reduction in expenditure rather than by the way of realization of higher revenue". Comment. Discuss the challenges in revenue mobilization in India and measures required to address this issue.

"हाल में ही राजकोषीय घाटे में आने वाली कमी, उच्चतर राजस्व प्राप्त करने के तरीकों के कारण नहीं बल्कि व्यय में कमी लाकर प्राप्त की गयी है।" टिप्पणी करें। भारत में राजस्व जुटाने के मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों तथा इस मुद्दे के समाधान हेतु किये जाने वाले उपायों की चर्चा करें।

Fiscal deficit is the difference between the sum of revenue ~~expenditure~~ receipts and non debt creating capital ~~expenditure and the total~~ receipts and the total expenditure of the government. It is a vital parameter to assess the financial state of government and ~~its~~ the choices it makes to run the country. FRBM Act 2003, delineates governments to maintain a fiscal deficit of 3% of GDP. Post expansionary policies since 2009, governments are struggling to reduce their deficit and conform to the provisions of the act to maintain macroeconomic stability.

However in the recent years, governments resorted to ~~f~~ spending on 'Public consumption' than 'public investments' As a result, it has not been able to build infrastructures and other productive sources of revenue. ~~Instead~~ Therefore under pressure to cut down expenditure, governments

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are now resorting to cut down spending, including cuts in welfare subsidies vital to upliftment of poor.

Governments need to use expansionary policies to build infrastructure and assets so as to crowd in private sector and pull economy out of slow down. It cannot resort to cutting social security net expenditure as it is the poor who is most hit during a slowdown. India is facing the following challenges in revenue mobilisation —

- banks, chief financers of governmental initiatives are reporting NPAs as high as 4.5% of their ~~NPTL~~ net assets
- private sector has been overleveraged due to reckless choices and is unable to partner or support governmental initiatives ~~by~~ ~~no~~ esp PPP.
- Nascent commercial bond market in the country with low appetite for them among ~~sme~~ retail investors
- Mutual funds and Insurance companies already roped in to ~~cater~~ invest in PSUs and governmental initiatives.
- a global slowdown, ~~tack of~~ fall in revenue from exports, creating a deflationary pressure - and people ~~no~~ tending

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to wait to see a further fall in prices.

- Weak growth of 1.1% in agricultural sector doesnot contribute enough revenues.
- Strapped coal mine allocations and issues of land aquisition, ~~that~~ clearances that further retard any commercial enterprising initiative.
- High utility tariffs and strict compliance of labour laws, inspector Raj and emphasis on regulation stifle any efforts to expand commercial enterprise
- Huge burden of subsidies and catering to welfare expenditure reduce resources with government for investment.

Measures to address the state of affairs —

- reducing structural bottlenecks, deregulating the utilities to function freely, an investor friendly regulatory regime
- providing concessions and stepping up public investment to crowd in the private sector
- Portals like E-biz, Shramev Jayate as an ICT interface and one stop destination for interaction between government and commercial sector
- Rationalising subsidies and channeling them through Adhar and direct cash transfer.

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11. What are Offshore Rupee Bonds? Giving examples, discuss their benefits with regards to mobilisation of resources for domestic sector. Also, comment on their role in internationalisation of Indian Rupee.

ऑफ-शोर *रुपया बांड* क्या होते हैं? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, घरेलु क्षेत्र के लिए संसाधन जुटाने के संदर्भ में उनके लाभों की चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रूपये को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देने में उनकी भूमिका पर भी टिप्पणी करें।

'Offshore Rupee Bonds' are issued by multilateral agencies, corporates, international banks to garner resources for investment in India. They are denominated in Indian currency and give interest in rupees to the multilateral agencies who may bear the risk of any depreciation/appreciation in currency and forward the interest to borrowers in dollars.

'Masala Bonds' issued by International Financial Corporation issues bonds in dollars to foreign investors but lends the funds to domestic enterprises in rupees. Also derivative instruments like Participatory notes also are denominated in rupee

They have the following benefits -

- internationalisation and greater acceptance of rupee in global markets
- shows greater confidence world today has in Indian currency and growth story
- ~~it~~ lending agencies absorb risk of any

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appreciation / depreciation in value of rupee and Indian corporates donot have to take in the shock

- ~~Brings~~ No risk of any reduction in forex reserves. Infact forex reserves and convertibility issues donot arise
- Brings in valuable funds for investment into domestic market, fuelling growth and development, creating jobs and raising standard of living of the people.

These bonds have led to an increasing acceptance of ~~money~~ rupees as a medium of exchange. ~~And they have~~ With Indian exports yet to make an impact on global markets, these bonds are an important source of increasing the influence of rupees in the world.

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12. Unlike many other countries, small enterprises in India remain small and even shrink. Bring out the factors responsible for such a trend in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard?

अन्य कई राष्ट्रों के ठीक विपरीत, भारत में लघु उद्यम लघु ही रह जाते हैं, यहाँ तक कि वे लघुतर हो जाते हैं। भारत में ऐसी प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कौन-से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

The India small industries sector play an important role in generating employment, creating cheap products and maximising available resources. However these industries have remained small, inefficient and uncompliant for six decades even after independence. Their transition into medium or bigger industries is marred by the following reasons :-

- incentives to stay 'small' — ~~income~~ service tax benefits upto ₹10 lakh and excise tax redemption ~~upto~~ for enterprises upto ₹ 1.5 crores create a situation where ~~company~~ these enterprise donot scale up production to draw in any taxes.
- difficult to exit — Exit mechanism are slow, take upto 8 years, with high costs and recovery as low as 20% of assets. Hence these ~~to~~ enterprises continue to drag in the market
- ~~no~~ irrational and strict labour laws — Enterprises with ~~upto~~ employees more than

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100, need to take permission of state to lay them off. States are often disinclined to do so. Hence enterprises deliberately keep their employees low or out of regulatory scanner.

- difficulty to get finance – Big banks, public sector financing institutions are wary in supporting new ventures. They piggy back on private player to finance MSMEs as a result small enterprises are deprived of much needed cash to expand their operations.

- historical factors – Colonial mentality, historical backwardness of some sectors especially handicrafts, leather, cottage industries have ensured they continue to function in resource crunch, unsafe working conditions and exploit labourers.

The government has rightly recognised the ailments of the small industries sector. It has come up with the following incentives :—

i) MUDRA bank to refinance MFIs willing to finance the small industries

ii) cluster or agglomeration approach to bring together many small industries

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and provide them with utility, infrastructure access and common interface to interact with government.

iii) Shram Suvidha portal to become compliant and file 16 returns at one place easily.

iv) ending of dread of inspector raj, making inspections automated

v) Social security net for unskilled labourers

vi) Schemes like USTTAD and Nayi Manzil to skill and support artisan communities to improve and upgrade their methodologies.

vii) Export subsidies to cottage industries

Thus these are some of the governmental initiatives to cottage industries to expand their operations and transit from small to bigger enterprises. However sustained and consistent efforts are necessary.

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13. How is the newly proposed GST different from the present tax system for goods and services? Examine the benefits that can accrue to the Indian economy with its introduction. Discuss the various issues in the implementation of GST in India.

नवीनतम प्रस्तावित जी.एस.टी. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए वर्तमान कर प्रणाली से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? इसको लागू करने से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को होने वाले लाभों का परीक्षण करें। भारत में जी.एस.टी. के कार्यान्वयन से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।

GST or Goods and Services tax is an integrated indirect tax regime that seeks to create a national market and usher cooperative federalism. It is different from the earlier regime as –

- it subsumes central taxes like excise, countervailing duty, service tax, cess, surcharge pertaining to goods and services. It subsumes state surcharges, purchase tax, luxury tax, entertainment taxes, VAT etc.
- it is a dual tax regime where both centre and state tax the same goods and services
- it is a destination based, ~~value~~ multiple point tax collection system where value added is taxed and only ultimate consumers pay the tax.

~~it~~, GST is expected to usher in the following benefits to the people and economy –

- eliminate cascading of taxes
- build a uniform system of taxes for entire country with homogeneous procedures, rules and forms.

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- it is expected to streamline compliance and bring in greater revenues for the state
- ~~to~~ A GST council comprising of central and state finance ministers to set rates after careful examination to eliminate any irrational levy of charges.
- encourage free movement of goods and services across ~~co~~ country, thus promoting regions to gain specialisation in their strengths and outsource other needs.
- Benefit for end customer as he gets cheaper products.
- Boosts exports by making goods more competitive and specialised.

Various issues in the implementation of GST are as follows –

- lack of consensus on taxing petroleum products
- reluctance on part of state to include alcohol within ambit of GST as it gives lot of revenue
- trust deficit between states and centre with regard to giving up their taxation powers on sales tax and subsequent compensation by centre.
- states to lose their power to modify taxes as per their fiscal needs and

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see it as an exercise to surrender their fiscal autonomy.

- Octroi or entry tax to be subsumed by GST ~~to~~ gone down well with the states
- Manufacturing states to become losers once GST is implimented as it is a destination based taxation system.
- ~~Ho~~ Tobacco another good of contention
- 1% tax above GST for 2 years being demanded by producing states to compensate for loss of CST.
- Above all, lack of will among political parties to cooperate and build consensus ~~on~~ in the Parliament.

GST is a transformative indirect taxation reform that would bring Indian system at par with the global system and at the same time enhance compliance, harmonise procedures and integrate ICT into the taxation process. It must be attained through concerted efforts by centre and states

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14. "A new way of measuring GDP created the world's fastest-growing major economy overnight". In the context of India analyse the benefits and concerns raised by the new methodology adopted to calculate GDP figures by the Central Statistical Organisation.

"जी.डी.पी. मापन के एक नए तरीके ने थोड़े समय में ही विश्व की सबसे तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही अर्थव्यवस्था का निर्माण किया।" भारत के सन्दर्भ में केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा जी.डी.पी. संबंधी आंकड़ों की गणना हेतु अपनाई गयी नयी प्रणाली के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले लाभों और उत्पन्न चिंताओं का विश्लेषण करें।

India has shifted from old method of calculating GDP at factor cost to a new method of calculation Gross Value Added (GVA) at market prices to compute it net value of goods and services created in a year. This method has brought Indian method of computation at par with the global method.

Benefits of new method adopted —

- it ~~get~~ helps to analyse value added and net cost created from point of view of consumers rather than producers.
- it uses manufacturing data from MCA 21 database that considers 'enterprise' as a unit of operation unlike Annual Survey of Industries data.
- it seeks to include the production of cottage industries as well as the informal sector.

~~— the meth~~ ~~'mixed income'~~ ~~and~~ ~~'net compensation'~~

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- instead of analysing the cost of land, labour, enterprise and capital, it resorts to use of criteria's like compensation, mixed income / operating profit — thus considering the entire purview of economic activities including value added by farm sector.
- also the change of base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 has been done to take into account the structural changes taking place in the economy and ~~and~~ discard obsolete goods and include new changes in consumer preferences.

<u>Concerns raised by experts with regard to new method</u> —

- it is surprising that though demand for imports fell during the last year, a growth rate of 6.9% is being attributed to 2014-15 instead of 4.5%.
- even as IIP index and net growth in manufacturing sector was below par, the economy registered such high growth
- even though, the country as a whole saw low investments, low ~~ca~~ gross capital formation and ~~the~~ ~~low~~ stalling of growth, the statistics present a different picture altogether.

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Thus the new method has led to contradictory conclusions among various experts. However it cannot be denied that the new method by increasing its purview of economic activities gives a more realistic measure of the activities going on in the ~~econ~~ economy as a whole.

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15. In recent years, savings rate in the Indian economy has witnessed a consistent decline. What are the factors responsible for this trend? How has the composition of savings changed in the last few years? Suggest measures to improve and better channelize household savings.

हाल के वर्षों में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत की दर में सतत गिरावट देखी गयी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-कौन से हैं? पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बचत की संरचना में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन आया है? घरेलू बचत को बढ़ाने और उसे सही दिशा देने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।

Saving rates in India economy have declined esp in household sector from the peak of about 37% in 2007-08. The various factors that have contributed to the decline are —

- high rate of inflation in the last ~~few~~ few years esp high fuel and food prices.
- jobless growth eating out sources of income generation for household
- overleveraged corporate sector on account of internalisation of politics and miscalculation of global recovery scenario.
- Investment by subsequent governments in public consumption rather than generating revenues by public investment ~~to or~~ and creating jobs
- expansionary policies of governments and freebies putting pressure on government fiscals.

The composition of savings have changed

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over the last few years. While there has been a marked fall in corporate savings due to imprudent decisions, the household savings though declined, constitute a major chunk of savings in the country

Measures to improve and better channelise household savings —

i) measures like relaunch of small savings instruments like Kisan Vikas patras (double principal in 100 months) can attract household however, interest is taxable which can be done away with

ii) Municipal bonds by municipal corporations can be attractive to source in small savings for development of urban infrastructure

iii) Gold monetisation schemes to channelise gold deposited in household lockers to financial systems in economy. An attractive interest in gold can attract traditional Indian housewives.

iv) Collective Investment schemes are a principal source of channelising savings of the poor. Regulated CIs can bring in valuable savings of the poor.

v) Household savings will improve only if opportunities for ~~their~~ income increase

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skilling, Make in India Initiative, Ajeevika scheme in villages are a few initiatives that if pursued will generate better sources of income for marginal households.

vi) Farm sector if made productive will alleviate many a rural households out of poverty and encourage them to save. Soil health card, Krushi Sichai Yojna can help.

vii) better awareness, financial literacy and inclusion through Jan Dhan Yojna and Bank Sathis can mobilise the untouched sectors of economy into the financial sector.

Thus these are some of the measures to improve household savings, however, consistent persual by government is needed.

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16. Increase in the cap for FDI in Insurance sector to 49% was long due. How is it going to benefit the insurance sector in India? What are main reasons for the opposition to this move?

बीमा क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की सीमा में 49% तक की गई वृद्धि लम्बे समय से लंबित थी। भारत में बीमा क्षेत्र को इसका लाभ किस प्रकार प्राप्त होगा? इस कदम के विरोध के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

FDI increased to 49% in insurance sector will give a boost to its growth in the following way—

i) availability of greater resources to insurance companies to universalise their presence in economy and invest in developmental projects.

ii) increase competitiveness and bring in global best practices to the sector.

iii) Increase from 26% to 49% will definitely make the sector more attractive to foreign insurance companies in terms of greater returns and chance to influence operations in the sector.

iv) More diverse range of products will be made available to the consumers like health insurance besides life insurance

v) More players will mean greater reach to the last man standing, competitive pricing of insurance products offered and inclination to give better services.

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v) corporate bond market may get a boost as they will have more sources ~~of inv~~ to get investment.

vi) The much needed funds to ~~mot~~ more stalled projects in need of funding will ~~get~~ be available.

Reasons for opposition to the move-

i) Often insurance companies have been accused of being exploitative in the west with catering to only the workforce and totally neglecting the aged population and their needs.

ii) a culture of offering insurance product as a package with employment benefits have no option for employees who are forced to get enrolled.

iii) ~~They~~ ~~a~~ Foreign companies will be less sensitive to Indian needs and will be more interested in making profits, leaving the poor devoid of choice to avail insurance.

iv) The investment and developmental projects in India would be decided as per the preferences of foreign insurance companies investing in them.

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Thus, these are small of the opposition to the move. With Atal Pension Yojna, Janan Jyoti Beema Yojna and Janan Suraksha Yojna, government has taken an initiative to bring insurance to the poorest of the country. FDI in insurance with its increased ambit can prove to be a milestone for the same.

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17. "Dedicated freight corridors have a huge potential to revive the manufacturing sector in the country" Explain. What are the various issues which have slowed down the implementation of these projects?
"समर्पित फ्रेट कॉरिडोर में देश के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु व्यापक क्षमता है।" व्याख्या करें। इन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की गति को धीमा करने हेतु उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-से हैं?

Dedicated freight corridors have been envisioned as dedicated connecting links between manufacturing centres ~~to~~ and the ports to speed up movement of goods, reduce costs and make Indian exports more competitive in global market. They are expected to boost ~~the~~ growth in the manufacturing sector which is seeing a fall in global demand and lower prices. The benefits expected are :-

i) lower freight rates
ii) connect hinterlands of manufacturing to ports
iii) make goods competitive in a ~~cheaper~~ global market seeing falling prices
iv) ~~reduce~~ increase evacuation process at ports and boost the capacity of ports that are centres of EXIM trade.
v) Decongest roads and fasten supplies of mineral and coal to industries.

The issues that have slowed down the implementation of the projects are as follows —

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- stalled PPP projects that were the main model of investment in the corridor
- overleverage private sector that are unable to garner resources to invest
- Rising NPAs in banks and nascent corporate bond market, making it difficult to mobilise investments.
- Issues of land aquisition and adequate compensation.
- Difficulty to get ~~clea~~ environmental clearance
- lack of internal resources with railways to fund investment.

Thus these are some of the structural bottlenecks in the implementation of these projects. However with will shown by Railways to ~~go~~ harness multilateral agencies to fund investment (IFC has committed $1 billion via Masala bonds) and commitment by LIC to funding, the financial issues can be overcome. Yet implementation and timely completion require strict vigil on part of railway ministry.

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18. How is the EPC model of investment in infrastructure different from the BOT model? What are reasons behind a favorable push for the EPC model over PPP in road sector in recent years?

अवसंरचना में निवेश का ई.पी.सी. मॉडल बी.ओ.टी. मॉडल से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? हाल के वर्षों में सड़क क्षेत्र में पी.पी.पी. मॉडल की अपेक्षा ई.पी.सी. मॉडल को अधिक महत्व देने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं?

The EPC model stands for Engineering Procurement and construction as opposed to BOT or Build operate Transfer model. The two models differ in the following respects :-

i) EPC model is a contract to build the infrastructure right from design to finish. It doesnot have any operating component unlike BOT.

ii) EPC model has a predetermined cost for building with small fluctuations if ~~cons as per~~ any in final costs. BOT model, the ~~Operat~~ construction company is expected to recover cost ~~the~~ via operating the structure and not to have a prefixed one time payment fee like EPC.

iii) BOT transfers considerable risk to the future, as recovery of costs depend on operating conditions, user charges and market conditions in future. It ~~is more~~ leaves little space for private sector to make profits as often the government

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even sets the user charges for the operation. EPC on the other hand has a ~~pred~~ predetermined fee and it leaves space for private company to manage its operations and finances to gain a margin.

iv) BOT method has often run into confrontation with the government. The Mumbai Monorail Project led to dispute between Govt of Maharashtra and Reliance Limited on issue of user charges.

v) ~~EPC~~ BOT companies often complain of governmental interference and lack of autonomy in their operations unlike EPC which is an insulated turnkey contract often.

The above reasons show that EPC is a more favourable model of investment than the PPP model that uses BOT, BOOT methods. After stalling of PPP projects on regulatory issues, user charge determination, vandalisation of toll plazas, under recovery of costs due to miscalculation of vehicle movement, bad blood between building companies and political activists

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and complains of corruption and gobbling of funds by BOT companies, it is high time governments find alternate investment models. EPC based on its benefits mentioned above can be suitable alternative. However the burden of operating and maintenance will fall on the government or other player outsourced for the purpose.

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19. "Unshackling the banks from government control and finance ministry's interference is the only way forward to ensure the long-term revival of nationalised banks." Critically evaluate P J Nayak committee's recommendations to dismantle the government's stakes in nationalized banks.

"बैंकों को सरकार के नियंत्रण और वित्त मंत्रालय के हस्तक्षेप से मुक्त करना ही राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में दीर्घावधिक जीवन संचार करने का एक मात्र मार्ग है।" राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में सरकार की हिस्सेदारी को ख़त्म करने के सम्बन्ध में पी. जे. नायक समिति की अनुशंसाओं का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

The Public Sector Banks are the mainstay of governmental fiscal policies to boost growth in the economy and reach out to the last man standing. However they have often accused government of interference and excessive control to ~~shape~~ meet governmental needs.

The P.J. Nayak Committee's ~~has~~ recommendation with regard to governance of banks is a viable option to redress banks' grievances and give them enough space to make prudent business choices without fear of governmental coercion and regulatory oversight of public agencies. They are:-

i) to reduce governmental stakes in bank to below 51% but not ~~reduce it~~ government to continue to be majority stakeholder.

It will enable banks to come out of ambit of RTI and oversight of audit and vigilance

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agencies, so that they can make rational choices on their operating interests and
~~ii)~~ take decisions fearlessly to support or reject requests of loans.

ii) Bank Board Bureau to make appointment to post of Directors ~~and executives~~ and chairman of banks. They will consist of three members who are chairman or served as chairman of Public sector banks (PSBs)

~~iii)~~ This measure will make sure that only competent people ~~or~~ without any political favour become directors based purely on ~~or~~ merit.

iii) separate post of ~~direc~~ CEO and chairman to avoid concentration of powers in one post and give adequate checks and balances to the structure.

iv) Fixed tenure for directors and chairman ensures ample autonomy to the governing boards who need to not work on quid pro quo terms with the finance ministry

v) A bank holding company to control shares of all banks so that government though reaps dividends, thus not have any control on day to day policy decision

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of the bank.

Thus these recommendations are path breaking in securing greater autonomy for the banks. However the prime aim of banks remain to secure welfare interests and ensure financial inclusion. Adequate measures of accounta-bility can only ensure banks conform to the aims of their nationalisation ~~Write~~ Thus a balance between ~~auto~~ governmental control and autonomy is the need of the hour to avoid cases like syndicate bank chairman bribery case or reckless lending to Kingfisher airlines by United Bank of India.

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20. "Smart grids would make it possible to ensure a stable, reliable, safe and affordable power supply in the country". In light of this statement elaborate the role that can be played by smart grids in solving India's energy problems.

"स्मार्ट ग्रिडों के कारण देश में स्थिर, भरोसेमंद, सुरक्षित और सस्ती ऊर्जा आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना संभव हो सकेगा।" इस कथन के आलोक में भारत की ऊर्जा संबंधी समस्याओं के समाधान में स्मार्ट ग्रिडों द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका का वर्णन करें।

Smart grid are information and communication technology ~~ene~~ (ICT) enable power grid system that function in a smart automated manner using prepaid meters, ~~ot~~ electronic relays, microprocessor based circuit breakers who create an ecosystem ~~of~~ of automated ~~go~~ transmission and distribution of electrical power to the end user.

Benefits of using the smart grid technology :-

i) Lower faults, early detection of possible faults and safe isolation of faulty circuit by automated relays, reducing any future case of fire

ii) Microprocessor based systems with ~~an~~ a control oversight that makes them reliable and stable.

iii) Prepaid and smart metering to ~~ano~~ eliminate changes of ~~ot~~ power theft and illegal connections.

iv) Reduce transmission and distribution

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losses that account for almost 50% of electricity generated by using better cables, underground optical fibres and firm insulations - thus making electricity available to greater number of people at affordable costs.

Role that smart grid can play in economy -

i) it will significantly reduce energy deficit prevalent in India by reducing the transmission and distribution losses.

ii) Better recovery of revenues by smart meters ~~at~~ can boost the economic state of most state based utility.

iii) cheaper cost of electricity distribution entails cheaper user charges and enhancing chances of compliance by consumers.

iv) It will address the unsafe ~~state of~~ and degraded grids and replace them with safer, smart technologies that are efficient as well.

v) Reduce fire accidents due to short circuit that report 8% loss of life and loss to energy infrastructure in India

vi) It will promote an environment where governments can put in place a compliant system of revenue collection and a safe reliable service delivery to consumers.

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Thus these are some of the benefits that smart grids can bring if implemented. Though the government have to make enough fiscal space for initial high ~~cost~~ ~~of~~ cost of investments, it will definitely accrue sustainable and higher returns while addressing the energy cost of the country.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 632)

Name of Candidate	Eesha Priya		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	9296
Center		Date	13/11/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. It has been argued that if the tendency to bypass the Council of States for passing important legislation through the 'nomenclature' of money Bill is not checked legally, it can affect the very basic structure of our Constitution and functioning of the Parliament. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि यदि धन विधेयक के नाम पर महत्वपूर्ण विधानों को पारित करने हेतु राज्य सभा की उपेक्षा करने की प्रवृत्ति को विधिक रूप से रोका नहीं गया, तो यह संविधान की आधारभूत संरचना और संसद की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 110 of constitution defines a moneybill. At the sametime, it is mentioned that the speaker is the sole decider ~~of the~~ on whether a bill is a money bill or not. No one can question his decision.

This has led to the following hazards :-

i) ruling party who doesnot enjoy majority in Rajya sabha can brand any bill as money bill to get it passed

ii) restricts the scope of elaborate debate and discussion in both the houses.

iii) basic structure of Parliament ~~where~~ ie federalism is at stake as house representing the states has no stake on the bill

iv) Parliament gets reduced to a single house body

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However the above move needs to be seen under the light of the following :-

i) The imperatives of running the government require that government must be allowed to pass ~~some~~ important legislations, which can obstructionist opposition denies it despite being in minority

ii) Unwillingness on part of both ruling party and opposition to accomodate ~~an~~ counter views and discuss the bill to come to a solution.

iii) legal check on power of speaker to brand a bill as a money bill is a curb on his powers and against the explicit provision of constitution.

An overreach on part of speaker is only ~~a~~ because the opposition has failed to perform its duty of constructive collaboration, ~~and~~ debate and argument. ~~B~~ ~~tok~~ Speaker and opposition need to realise their roles and act responsibley.

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2. Parliament should be an institution of discussion, debate, deliberation and dissent not of disruption. Comment.

संसद को चर्चा, बहस, विमर्श और असहमति का संस्थान होना चाहिए न कि व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने का।टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Parliament is the ~~for~~ house of representatives of common people as well as that of states. It is an instrument to check and balance the political executive in a parliamentary democracy.

The Parliament in a country like India has the following functions-

i) political executive is derived from the ~~ruling~~ majority party and is responsible to Parliament for its actions.

ii) Parliament needs to discuss, debate and deliberate on legislations framed by executive to pass it and give governments legal authority to act

iii) It allows effective people's control on government's actions as well as control on purse and treasury.

iv) people repose confidence in government through the Parliament and their elected representatives.

However the Parliament

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of late has become an instrument of disruption and following issues have emerged :-

i) lack of will on part of ~~legislature~~ opposition and government to accomodate each other's views

ii) ~~debt~~ a minority opposition holds a majority government paralysed to carry out its mandate

iii) people are deprived of discussion and awareness on provisions of the bill. Their trust on agents to secure their interests as principals get eroded.

Thus both opposition and government must ~~provide~~ realise their constitutional obligation and reinstate the trust bestowed on them by the people to carry out their obligation.

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3. While much has been said about the significance of Indian ocean region, the salience of Pacific has only recently figured prominently in the Indian scheme of things. In what ways are the Pacific Island nations important from India's perspective? What challenges does India face in furthering its influence in the region?

यद्यपि हिन्द महासागरीय क्षेत्र के महत्व के संबंध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है,किन्तु प्रशांत क्षेत्र का महत्व, हाल ही में भारतीय परियोजनाओं में प्रमुख रूप से प्रदर्शित हुआ है। प्रशांत महासागरीय क्षेत्र में स्थित द्वीपीय राष्ट्र, भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण हैं?इस क्षेत्र में अपने प्रभाव को बढ़ाने में भारत किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है?

The Pacific region extends from Australia to the American ~~sub~~continent. They house a number of islands and 8 million people in 15 nations. Their importance for India are :-

i) They have vast exclusive economic zone rich in natural gas. India can ~~us~~ leverage them to develop expertise in deep sea mining and fulfill its ~~oil~~ a energy needs.

ii) They sit in midst of major sea lanes of communication and play a decisive role in ensuring freedom and safety of navigation

iii) They can become potential markets for Indian goods.

iv) Indian diaspora in islands like Fiji

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can boost people to people contacts and increase India's influence in area dominated by China, Japan, USA and Australia.

Challenges India faces

i) Australia and New Zealand consider ~~them~~ ~~then~~ these islands as their backyards and are unwilling to concede space

ii) China has a huge presence in the region in construction projects and consumer market. India has to compete with cheap chinese products.

iii) USA and Japan have major sway in influencing the decision makers of islands ~~who may not give~~

iv) Islands are also interested in securing a seat for themselves in UNSC and may not whole heartedly support India's claims.

The islands have gained prominence recently as demands for reform of UNSC has gained weight - They can be decisive in strengthening India's

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claims. Also they with India to counter balance increasing Chinese influence. Thus collaboration ~~by~~ between both the parties is a win win situation

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4. Inspite of the importance of private sector's role in Indian higher education its performance has not been satisfactory. Discuss. What are the challenges that lie ahead in setting up high quality private institutions in the country?
भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा में निजी क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होने के बाद भी इसका प्रदर्शन संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। देश में उच्च गुणवत्ता युक्त निजी संस्थान स्थापित करने के मार्ग में कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ हैं?

India's higher education sector has a good presence of private sector, yet we donot have substantial presence in top 200 institutions of the world due to the following reasons:-

i) lack of quality ~~and~~ infrastructure like labs, libraries for students in private institutions

ii) dearth of finance or dominant profit motive that compels them to save cost ~~or~~ in providing capable faculties and facilities

iii) the lack of compliance to guidelines of UGC and AICTE. Many of them donot have AICTE certification

iv) Poor standard of competitive exams, donations for admission, fake teachers on the rolls (as per AICTE report) ~~are~~ reflect poor state of affairs.

However some private institutions have succeded in setting

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standards of quality and attract best brains. BITS Pilani, Manipal have made a name by bringing in best teachers, students and providing a congenial atmosphere in line with the IITs and NITs.

The following challenges dominate:-

i) effective vigil by UGC / AICTE / ~~to~~ IMC to ensure compliance of their guidelines

ii) reforming the school education as it serves to feed the higher education sector. As per ASER, learning capabilities of ~~to~~ students are below par.

iii) ~~mere~~ huge number of institutions ~~an~~ makes it difficult to check fake ones.

iv) Maintaining a uniform quality of public and private institutions.

A technology enabled vigilance system is required to ensure compliance. Also ~~CB~~ ~~CBC~~ choice based credit system can ensure choice for students and quality education

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5. United Nations Security Council reforms should not only include its expansion but also the way it functions. Analyze.
संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद से संबंधित सुधारों में न केवल इसका विस्तार सम्मिलित होना चाहिए वरन् इसकी कार्यप्रणाली को भी सुधारों का विषय बनाया जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

UNSC has enjoyed the status of being most powerful decision making body since WW II to ensure order and peace in the world. However it has of late been ~~ado~~ amid controversies:-

i) demand to expand its membership as it has no representation from ~~Asia~~ Africa, South America. ~~It~~ It doesnot show the actual economic and political realities of the world where UK has lost its sway and Africa, India, Germany have become important

ii) The functioning of UNSC has been under the scanner of late. Backfiring of ~~the~~ sanctioning military action in Libya and indecisiveness on Syria has plunged the Arab region in chaos.

iii) The veto enjoyed by members allows poles of (china + Russia) v/s the rest in UNSC create conflicts and has paralysed its

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functioning.

iv) The UNSC has not delivered on several accounts - It is unconfounding as to how a group of five nations can decide the future of 170 nations. It needs to be more multimembered and transparent and accountable to UNGA in case of default.

However the role of UNSC cannot be ignored in preventing a third world war and dissipating conflicts esp in cases like

i) NPT violation by Iran has be dealt with in a peaceful manner

ii) brought superpowers together to discuss issues without taking extreme position.

iii) Its functioning has ensured that freedom and rights of smaller nations and not threatened by regional hegemons eg. Kuwait v/s Iraq.

Thus though UNSC has been effective in some counts, it must reflect realities of present world.

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Any body is effective and sustainable only if it is capable of factoring the changes of the time.

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6. Passing of private member's bill has been a rarity in India's political history. Compare and contrast government bill and private member's bill. Further discuss the issues w.r.t passage of private member's bill in the Parliament along with suggesting measures to address the same.
निजी सदस्य के विधेयक को पारित करना भारत के राजनीतिक इतिहास में एक दुर्लभ घटना रही है। सरकार और निजी सदस्यों के द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयकों की तुलना कीजिए और अन्तर बताइए। साथ ही संसद में निजी सदस्य के विधेयक को पारित करने से संबंधित मुद्दों और इनके समाधान से संबंधित उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The private members bills have a number of differences wrt public bill :-

i) private member's bill is introduced by individual, public bill by the minister

ii) Private bills have to be approved by Committee of House on the same before it can be introduced while Minister's bill may/may not pass the DRSC scanner.

iii) Private bills lack the advantage of deliberation with experts within govt which public bills enjoy. They have to be framed by private member.

iv) They can be introduced on alternate Fridays while public bills have no such bindings.

v) Private members cannot introduce money bills / budget of government which is often a public bill.

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The issues involving private members bill are the following :-

i) They ~~donot~~ maynot enjoy the legitimacy and majority support a minister's bill

ii) ~~do~~ difficult to get through the house, may ~~get~~ have ambiguities and represent sectarian interests than majority interest

iii) May not present an inclusive view.

iv) The are often subject to governmental apathy, government maynot be zealous to implement the provisions of the bill.

iv) Very few private member's bill have been passed in the Parliament which shows the difficulties they face in getting acceptance.

The following measures can be taken :-

i) Need to build consensus in both the houses on the bill before it is introduced

ii) Government must not view the bill is a threat to its legitimacy

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iii) Private member's bill must be inclusive and not sectarian.

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7. Law Commission in its 262nd report has the recommended the abolition of Death Penalty. What arguments have been put forward by the commission in order to justify its stand. Does this issue necessitate a fresh look in context of the changed socio-economic conditions in the country? Analyse.
विधि आयोग ने अपनी 262वीं रिपोर्ट में मृत्युदण्ड को समाप्त करने की अनुशंसा की है। आयोग द्वारा अपनी अनुशंसाओ के पक्ष में कौन से तर्क प्रस्तुत किये गए हैं। क्या इस मुद्दे को देश में परिवर्तित सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों के संदर्भ में नवीन प्रकार से देखे जाने की आवश्यकता है? विश्लेषण करें।

The law commission in 262nd bill has recommended abolition of death penalty except in cases of terrorism and war against state. It wishes to make total abolition a longterm goal for the country. The following arguments are presented :-

i) the notion of retributive justice has not seen lowering of crime levels in country

ii) The poor, dalit and minorities are the maximum numbers subjected to death penalty

iii) The poor functioning of criminal justice system has ensured that prosecution is tardy and innocent may end up getting death penalty

iv) Rarest of rare concept (Bachan Singh case) is flawed and leaves lot of the discretion

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of the judges'

The death penalty was adopted in IPC in India and continued post-independence due to the socio-economic conditions of the times :- ~~India~~

i) partition was fresh in minds of people

ii) choos, anarchy, rioting was common and it provided state with an iron hand to curb crimes.

iii) people were uneducated and ~~by~~ deprived which made them brutal often.

However today's India is a progressive one where peace and order are cherished. Reformative justice is has come to be established as more effective than retributive justice India has prospered and is more aware of rights and freedoms of people. Right to life is inalienable and must be guarded by state.

We need to build a nation where we grant right to life even to those who have deprived

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the same to their richness - This is the inherent magnanimity of being Indian

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8. Transparency and accountability are important not only in state run enterprises but also non-governmental organizations. Discuss. Further, suggest measures on how NGOs can be made more transparent and accountable in India.

पारदर्शिता और उत्तरदायित्व न केवल राज्य द्वारा संचालित उद्यमों वरन् गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को अधिक पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Transparency and accounta-bility ensures that the organisation works as per rules and enjoys the confidence of people at large. The NGOs today are need to be transparent due to the following reasons :-

i) Post LPG, the NGOs are increasingly collaborating with the state to take up its functions of service delivery to the masses in the hinterland.

ii) NGOs enjoy huge state funding and hence need to be accountable to people on how they spend this money.

iii) ~~Thus~~ Besides ~~providing~~ ~~perfo~~ assisting state in its functions, the NGOs are spearheading people's movements in energy sector, cause of poor and marginalised are being promoted by them they should not promote foreign interests

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and seen as anti-state and anti-national progress

iv) The NGOs ~~are~~ act has pressure groups and affect policy making functions of government often eg RTI

The NGOs have however always represented the voluntary sector and argue the following –

i) They represent the interest of people and are committed to ~~promote their~~ it as it is their own interest

ii) State's coercion throttles their independence and mars the very voluntariness they enjoy.

iii) They work in hinterlands out of reach of ICT and paperworks and cannot ensure compliance for each and every activity they perform.

The following measures are suggested :-

i) Setting up a national level oversight agency to regulate the third sector

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ii) CRISIL has come up with a credit rating for NGOs.

iii) Government's recent measure to host a website for NGOs to ~~enow~~ track their activities and also to reduce compliance forms is a welcome one.

Transparency reposes confidence and accountability assures the people and state that NGOs are truly ~~as~~ acting in public interest.

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9. Many of the recent exclusivist outbursts in the northeastern States, including in Manipur, can be attributed to a fear of losing ancestral land to "outsiders". In this context, what has been the role of Inner Line Permit system? Also, discuss its limitations and relevance in view of the situation prevailing in the current scenario.

मणिपुर सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में हाल ही में अलगाववादी गतिविधियों में उभार के लिए, पैतृक भूमि के "बाहरी लोगों" के हाथों में चले जाने के भय को उत्तरदायी ठहराया जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में 'इनर लाइन परमिट सिस्टम' की क्या भूमिका रही है? साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान परिस्थितियों के सन्दर्भ में इसकी सीमाओं और प्रासंगिकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The Inner Line Permit system was imposed by the British first to ~~en~~ secure their revenue and commercial ~~interes~~ interests in the North east against raiding tribes. However today ILP has ~~become~~ come to be used to regulate entry of non domiciled people in states of Arunachal, Mizoram and Nagaland so as to preserve the tribal culture and way of life. ILP gets its constitutional mandate from article 19(4) of the constitution.

However in case of Manipur, local Meitis had been demanding imposition of ILP despite not being tribals. They seek to protect their lands, interests and resources against

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outsiders who are benefiting from the same. Influx of outsiders have ensured, political voice of meities in state politics is reduced. Their commercial interests amongst shrinking land resources is also ~~to~~ at stake. ILP can ensure that influx is checked and local caste symmetry and lands are not shared by outsiders.

Limitations of ILP :-

i) The ~~to~~ outsider migrant labourers are ~~#~~ an important engine of growth in Manipur. They will be checked.

ii) Also the migrants have acted as an effective counter to the armed movement in the state. ~~I~~

iii) ~~To~~ It will inhibit free movement of skilled medical and technical professionals that can usher in prosperity for the state.

iv) A harmonious culture can be built only if there is a free exchange of ~~to~~ ideas and people. State will become alienated building up centrifugal tendencies

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iv) violence ~~[illegible]~~ and hatred against outsiders will only increase

v) Hill tribes may become vulnerable to Meiti domination.

ILP is an innovative tool to ensure that ~~t~~ culture of tribals is protected. It must not be allowed to promote sectarian interests. local communities can be give reservation and ceiling laws for lands can be implemented.

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10. The move by Assam and Odisha to create legislative councils has created a public debate on the role of upper house in states. In this context, examine the utility of legislative councils.
असम और ओडीशा द्वारा विधान परिषद सृजित किए जाने के कदम ने राज्यों में उच्च सदन की भूमिका के बारे में सार्वजनिक बहस को आरम्भ कर दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, विधान परिषदों की उपयोगिता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The legislative councils in states can be created on request of the state by the resolution of Rajya Sabha and consent of Lok Sabha. ~~State~~ states have been demanding legislative councils on the following counts :-

i) ~~to~~ A legislative council ensures that enough debate and deliberation takes place on bill in public interest in both the houses.

ii) It acts as a brake on speedy, ill thought legislations.

iii) 2nd ARC's recommendation to make legislative council as representative bodies of PRIs can usher in greater, partcipative democracy.

However it has been opposed on the following grounds :-

i) council may act as parking grounds for retired politicians and ~~st~~ place for state's favourites who fail to get a seat in Vidhan Sabha by popular voting

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ii) It will be wastage of public money as councils are subject to overriding power of Vidhan Sabha on legislative bills. Hence they donot hold any ~~iii)~~ real power.

iii) Councils will only act as a rubber stamp on Vidhan Sabha ~~and~~

iv) Councils ~~may~~ only represent teachers, students, VLBs and not vast population of engineers, doctors etc thus limiting their mass spread and utility.

The councils have been working effectively in states like Bihar, Tamil Nadu, ~~Maha~~ Karnataka etc. They have acted as check on legislative assemblies in their limited way. They need to be made more broad-based and empowered like Rajya Sabha to truly implement the mandate given to them.

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11. The Indian Police Act of 1861, a colonial relic, needs to be replaced with a law that befits a free country. In context of the above statement discuss the need for reforms to establish a professional police force in the country.

एक औपनिवेशिक अवशेष समझे जाने वाले 1861 के भारतीय पुलिस अधिनियम को नए कानून से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है जो एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप हो। उपर्युक्त कथन के संदर्भ में देश में एक पेशेवर पुलिस बल की स्थापना हेतु सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian Police Act 1861 was ~~established~~ ~~post~~ enacted post 1857 revolt to arm police to become a military force and effective instrument of state coercion in colony of India. However the police continues to be governed by this act even today and has failed to effectively function as per aspirations of free country. The following reforms have been suggested :-

i) concepts like community policing (Police Mitra in Kerela) need to be promoted.

ii) Police must deal with bigger violations and leave ground level maintenance of law and order to ULBs and PRIs as envisaged by 2nd ARC.

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iii) Police must ensure that it is not perceived as a force but as a service in line with Sardar Patel's vision.

iv) Reform of within the police is equally necessary. Dharamvira report 1977 needs to be implemented. Fixed tenure for DGPs, SPs, DIGs and broadbased and transparent method of their appointment is required

v) Police must be empowered not to succumb to political pressures in the district.

The police today are marred by accusations of human rights violations, coercion and corruption. Higher officials seem helpless in face of political pressure. They donot enjoy good rapport with the citizenry. The above reform and SC guidelines if implemented can ensure a new paradigm in policing functions

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12. A view which has gained currency is that the no-detention policy under the RTE Act has led to deteriorating standards in learning outcomes. Critically examine this view and suggest measures to improve education standards in the country.

एक दृष्टिकोण जिसे व्यापक समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है वह यह कि शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अनुत्तीर्ण न किए जाने की नीति ने अधिगम (सीखना) परिणामों से संबंधित स्तर को गिरा दिया है। इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें और देश में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों से संबंधित सुझाव दें।

The RTE 2000 was enacted in line with the inclusion of Article 21(A) of constitution to provide free and compulsory education upto 14 yr olds. The No detention policy is a corner stone in the act. However there have been following issues :-

i) it promotes slackness on part of students, teachers and parents as they are not under pressure to ensure standards of learning are not compromised.

ii) ~~st~~ ~~there~~ The continuous and round the year assessment system which is a necessary precondition for no-detention policy is not understood well, no training provided to ~~stude~~ teachers to implement it and hence it ~~to~~ remains short of implementation.

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iii) The students have failed to find a binding motivation to perform and ~~learn~~ aquire knowledge in absence of exams.

~~iv)~~ However the no detention policy had the following utility :-

i) It emphasised that learning can occur best when same age group students discuss lessons and learn from each other rather than mugging lessons.

ii) students need to discover the ~~ch~~ joy of education and not the penance of exams to dentify them

iii) learning is a continuous process, ~~no~~ no ~~det~~ detention policy emphasises the same.

The following measures can be suggested :-

i) students need to be enabled by parents and teachers to discover the joy of education.

ii) The standards of continuous assessment

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need to be quantified and training imparted to teachers.

No detention policy is an innovation in Indian education system. It must not be scrapped, rather evaluation to remove its defects is needed to truely ensure its goals and outcomes are achieved

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13. PRAGATI is a unique blend of e-governance and e-transparecy, which seeks to promote a culture of proactive governance and timely implementation involving realtime presence and exchange among key stakeholders. Illustrate.

प्रगति (PRAGATI) ई-शासन और ई-पारदर्शिता का एक अद्वितीय मिश्रण है, जिसके माध्यम से रियलटाइम (तात्कालिक) उपस्थिति और प्रमुख हितधारकों के बीच आदान-प्रदान को समाहित करने वाली , सक्रिय शासन तथा समय पर कार्यान्वयन की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास किया गया है। स्पष्ट करें।

PRAGATI has been envisioned as an ICT enabled ~~e-go~~ monitoring and grievance redressal website in the PMO.

PRAGATI has been established with the following aims :-

i) ensure interaction between PM and ~~the~~ chief secretaries of all states every Wednesday to review pro active implementation of Central schemes.

ii) continuous 360 day monitoring of progress made on suggestions finalised. ~~before~~

iii) Grievance redressal mechanism on lines of CPGRAMS where citizens grievances can be acknowledged tracked and disposed off by effective coordination with other ministries.

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It has brought in a new paradigm and innovation in the e-governance ~~p~~ concept :-

i) Performance Managment system can be effectively integrated with PRAGATI to ensure timely attainment of outcomes of policies.

ii) Real time picture of progress allows realistic evaluation, transparency and speeding up of redtaped bureaucracy.

iii) Proactivism from the PM level itself ensures that entire system gets revitalised to attain their aims.

iv) Spatial ~~dis~~ differences are minimised increasing convenience, reducing timelage and tardiness.

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14. Discus how Directive Principle of State Policy have shaped the policy making process in India. Do you think it has been successful in achieving its objective. Analyse.

राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्वों ने भारत में नीति-निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को किस प्रकार आकार प्रदान किया है? चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि यह अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में सफल रहा है?। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The DPSPs are non justiciable promisoire enshrined in Articles 37 — 51 under Part IV of Our constitution. They are envisioned as broad guidelines to the ~~public~~ state to function to usher in a social, economic ~~to~~ welfare oriented governance system.

The DPSPs have played an important role :-

i) Articles 38 and 39 have been the wholestay of many centrally sponsored schemes (NRHM, ICDS, Janani Suraksha Yojna, NSAP) of the government.

ii) Article 51 guides India's foreign policy and doctrine of ~~Pancheel~~ Panchsheel and Gujral doctrine elaborate the same

iii) Article 40 on Panchayats was instrumental

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in ushering in the ~~tier~~ third tier of federalism via the 73rd and 74th amendment acts.

iv) Article 47 has ensured ~~India~~ governments play a sensible role in livestock sector as well.

v) NAREGA and RTE have been implemented as per provisions of ~~RT~~ DPSP.

However DPSPs have not been able to ensure a complete adherance to them on the following counts :-

i) Article 44 on uniform civil codes remain short of implementation

ii) Their socialistic and idealistic provisions have failed to ensure compliance in an LPG era.

iii) Cottage industries, cattle protection have not progressed and are out of context in modernising world

Thus DPSPs have played an important role ~~in achieving their~~ in policy making the state. Their

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~~social and economic have~~ However as India is still a nation in making ~~DPSP~~ India needs to go a long way to attain the objectives of DPSP in totality.

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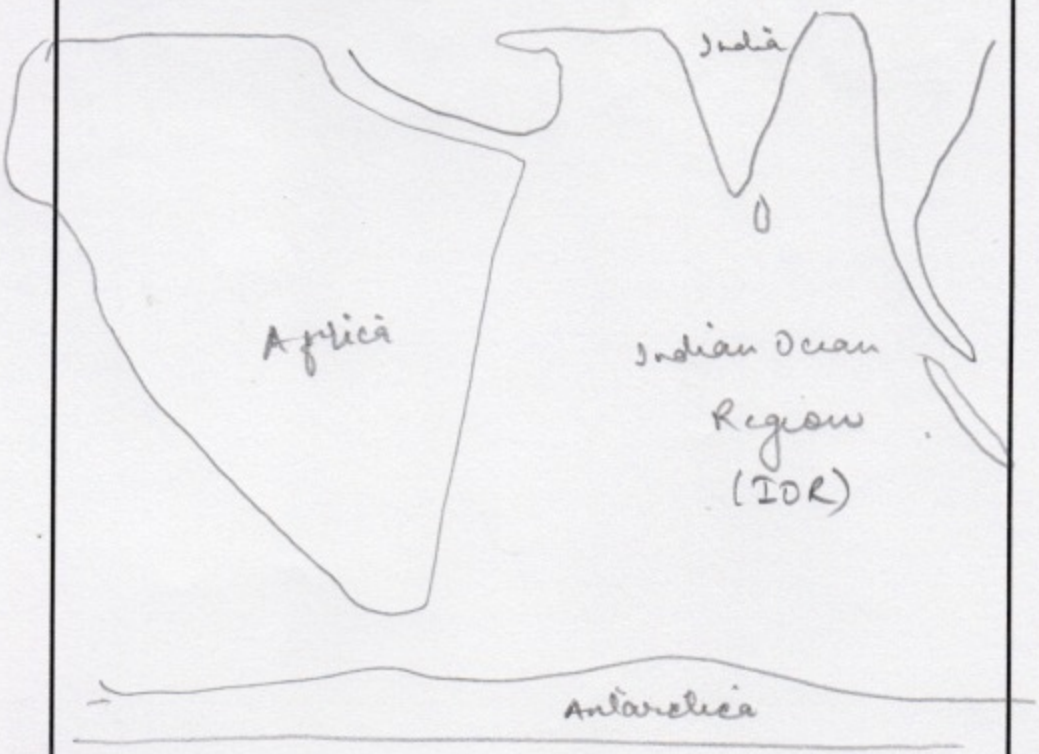
15. India's participation in bilateral and multilateral naval and military exercises represent India's desire to safeguard its sphere of influence and is also a response to changing geo-strategic scenario. Comment.

द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय नौसेना तथा थल सेना अभ्यासों में भारत की भागीदारी अपने प्रभाव क्षेत्र की रक्षा करने हेतु भारत की इच्छा को प्रदर्शित करने के साथ परिवर्तनशील भू-रणनीतिक परिदृश्य के प्रति एक अनुक्रिया भी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India sits at the head of Indian Ocean. It has vast seas of Arabian and Bay of Bengal that surround the Indian peninsula. India has the following obligations :-



i) India has an impending responsibility to ensure peace and freedom of navigation in the Indian

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Ocean region, seeing its strategic position

ii) Surrounded by developing nations, India has capabilities and ~~po~~ resources to take up the responsibility of being a regional superpower.

iii) IOR ~~has~~ hosts sea lanes of communication that comprise of 90% of ~~world~~ India's world trade, 2/3rd of oil shipment of the world and 1/3rd of cargo. India needs to safeguard IOR against non state actors like Somali Pirates, ~~Rogungyas~~ Human Traffickers etc

iv) China and its global power ambitions need to be effectively resisted. Especially its ~~po~~ aggressive ~~behaviour~~ behaviour in south china sea is a harbinger of similar behaviours in IOR. It has being implementing string of Pearls strategy against India eg Hambantota port Srilanka, Gwadar (Pakistan), Maldives, etc.

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~~However Malabar with~~

~~USA~~ ~~Mo~~

Military exercises of India

- Malabar — USA
- Varuna — France
- Indra — Russia
- trilateral — US + Japan + India

However military exercises ensure that nation's navy is at ~~part~~ par in capabilities with world powers.

i) It must not ~~beco~~ be seen as increase in hegemony, rather a capacity building exercise esp. in network centric warfare

ii) India believes in Panchsheel and doesnot aspire to become a hegemon keen to spread its influence, rather in a peaceful coexistence & with neighbours.

India has to keep up with the pace of changing world technologies. Also Indian Ocean being its backyard, India has a moral responsibility to ensure peace in the region

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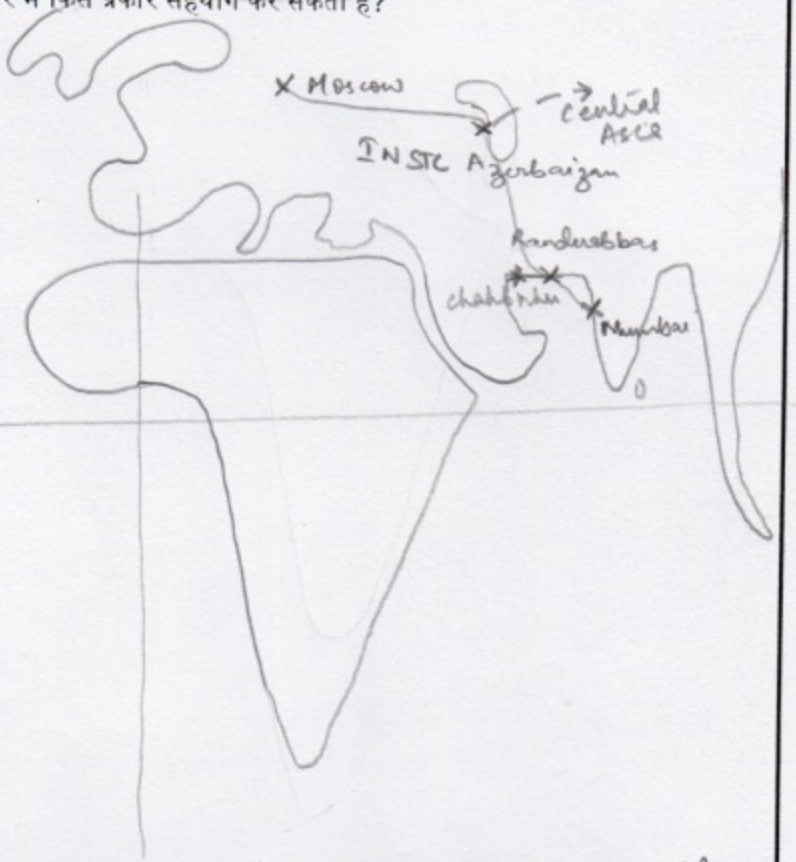
16. Despite complementarity of interests and needs, India and Central Asia have remained distant for a long time. Explain why. In what ways can the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) help in expanding India's trade and investment links with Central Asia?

हितों और आवश्यकताओं के पूरक होने के उपरांत भी, भारत और मध्य एशिया के बीच संबंधो में एक दूरी रही है। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों है? अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उत्तर-दक्षिण परिवहन गलियारा (INSTC) मध्य एशिया के साथ भारत के व्यापार और निवेश संबधों के विस्तार में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकता है?



India and ~~the~~ central Asia (~~Az~~ Kazakistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) have complementaries of interest as shown :-

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India	Central Asia
Indian refineries ←	Oil and natural gas
Indian farms and chemical sector. ←	Fertilizers and Urea
Indian goods →	people and consumers.
Indian services exp doctors →	

However India and central Asia remain apart from each other ~~on the pak~~ due to the following reason —

i) lack of direct land connectivity. (20 km stretch of ~~POK~~ Afghanistan separates PoK and central Asia) Both Pakistan and China are averse to conceding transit route to India

ii) lack of stability in Afghanistan prevents an land route

iii) ~~also~~ steep contrast in cultures of the two nations.

iv) Being landlocked, central Asia fail

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to revitalise their full potential.

INSTC is a ~~to~~ multimodal trade, investment and transit route envisioned by India, Iran and Russia to connect Nhava Sheva in Mumbai to Moscow ~~thru~~ via Bander Abbas and Azerbaizan. 10 countries are expected to join the corridor. INST can be vital in increasing India's connectivity with central Asia in the following ways:-

i) shorten route save distance, cost and time to reach central Asia via Azerbaizan

ii) Zaranj Delaram Road ~~from~~ can link Chabahar to central Asia via INSTC

iii) INSTC will ensure connectivity ~~and~~ via Moscow to central Asia.

iv) Rapid transit of service personnel can leverage Indian influence in central Asia.

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17. The fourteenth finance commission is advancement over the previous finance commission in terms of improving the federal relations of the country. Discuss.
देश में संघीय संबंधों के सुधार की दृष्टि से चौदहवाँ वित्त आयोग, पूर्ववर्ती वित्त आयोग की तुलना में अग्रवर्ती कदम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Fourteen Finance Commission (FFC) has been an advancement from earlier FCs in the following respects :-

i) After dismantling of Planning Commission, FFC was the sole body to determine allocation of funds to states from central Pool. Discretionary grants were curtailed -

ii) It has recommended a devolution of 42% of net taxes pool to the states giving them higher financial resource.

iii) It has devised a new formula for horizontal allocation among the states :-

- Population (factoring in migration) 25%
- Area 60%
- Forests 15%

States have been rewarded was conserving their forest resources at the

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cost of development.
Migration burden on states have been acknowledged.
iv) PRIs have been provided performance based funds.

However the following issues are considered a step backwards:-

i) No recognition of high performing states and consequent disbursal of incentives.

ii) No mechanism to fix accountability of states wrt higher ~~disbursal~~ devolution of finances.

However FFC has marked a new paradigm. It has recognised problems of poor performing states and given them commensurate funds. Incentives to higher performing states has been done away with to ~~pro~~ bridge the poor - rich state divide and bring about ~~the~~ holistic development of the country.

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18. "The Right to Privacy is not a guaranteed constitutional right." Critically discuss this statement in the light of recent controversy around the Aadhar Scheme.

"निजता का अधिकार संविधान से प्रत्याभूत अधिकार नहीं है।" हाल ही में आधार योजना से संबंधित उत्पन्न विवाद के सन्दर्भ में इस कथन पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा करें।

Right to Privacy or the 'right of citizens to be left alone without interference ~~against~~ from state' has become a much coveted but disputed right.

The recent assertion by government that right to privacy is not a constitutional right needs to be seen in the following light :-

i) ~~Article~~ SC ~~court~~ Supreme Court judgements in many cases (eg Kharag Singh v/s UOI) has enshrined that right to privacy is a derived right under Article 21.

ii) Right to privacy holds coherence with the liberalistic view of minimum state and assertion that is a negative right. State has no business interfering in rights of citizens.

iii) Right to Privacy is inalienable ~~excep~~ human right

However the following arguments limit its significance :-

i) Right to privacy can be limited in general good and national interest —

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it has been asserted in many SC judgements where accused was in conflict with law.

ii) Adhaar ultimately promotes ~~nat~~ national interest by plugging leakages and saving precious public money.

iii) Nandan Nilekani recently asserted that Aadhar doesnot compromise right to privacy. NO human being can have access to adhaar database ~~ass~~ except the machine. It has 128 digit encryption code.

iv) data derived by adhaar is already in public domain via birth registration records, voter ID cards etc.

Thus right to privacy though inalienable and sacred to citizens has to be balanced with obligations of state to promote public interest. Also it needs to be investigated whether a real ~~coufr~~ breach of privacy is effected via Adhaar.

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19. India's inability to join APEC is not because of lack of interest on her part but due to a variety of other reasons. Explain. What are the expected benefits of such a membership for India?

ए.पी.ई.सी. में भारत के सम्मिलित न हो पाना, भारत की ओर से ए.पी.ई.सी. में रूचि के अभाव के कारण नहीं है, अपितु इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में विविध कारण निहित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत के लिए इस प्रकार की सदस्यता के अपेक्षित लाभ क्या हैं?

India's inability to join APEC has to analysed in terms of its pros and cons. The merits are as follows :-

i) APEC covers major industrial countries of the world sans china. It is a vital opportunity for India to leverage its lower cost product and services advantage.

ii) Indian markets in APEC countries (USA — textile market), (ASEAN - consumer products) will be preserved.

However the following losses can accrue to India :-

i) higher compliance on IPR, goods and services standards as per wishes of industrialised nation can harm domestic sector.

ii) loss of valuable investments in

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form of FDI

iii) ~~Towards~~ our textile and pharma sector would be saved from ~~mo~~ MNCs but they will be denied competitive ~~reprocess~~ restructuring.

iv) Indian industry is still not fully equipped to comply with higher standards of good ~~and service~~ manufacturing / quality and services. ~~Joining~~ Joining APEC will nip our industries in the bud and hence not joining APEC is a prudent decision

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20. That the recognition of transgender rights could open up a Pandora's Box on the issue of decriminalization of homosexuality amounts to taking a narrow view on an important question of social justice. Discuss.
यह तर्क कि ट्रांसजेंडर के अधिकारों को मान्यता दिया जाना समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के मुद्दे पर समस्याओं का पिटारा खोल सकता है, सामाजिक न्याय के एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने को बाध्य कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The landmark judgement of supreme court on (NLSA v/s UOI) ~~that~~ ~~it~~ recognition of transgenders as the third gender brought a paradigm shift in Indian history. It has also opened discussions on the following issues:-

i) Rights of transgender include grant of sexual and legal rights to them. Article 377 of IPC needs to be decriminalised. It is retrogressive and against progressive liberal views of modern Indian nation.

ii) Transgenders are a broad terms that include the entire LGBT community. It has led to a confusion among state authorities on how to approach the community.

~~iii)~~ The above issues have taken a narrow view of the realintent

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of the SC judgement. The transgender community has been traditionally stigmatised and subdued. They have been ~~exclude~~ ~~so~~ faced social, educational, professional exclusion. They were forced to define themselves within strict binary distinctions of male and female. ~~The SC jigement is bana India~~ The Indian nation needs to ~~use~~ grab this opportunity to grant legitimate place in society to the transgenders. The third genders ~~need to~~ must be promoted to ~~forsake their second cl~~ come up and progress in life. Such an activist approach towards this community can be provided by non other than the state.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 633)

Name of Candidate	Eesha Priya		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.	Registration Number	9996
Center		Date	27/11/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How are SDGs an improvement over MDGs? What are the challenges that are foreseen in the implementation of SDGs? What are the lessons that India can learn from the progress made on MDGs that could inform and enhance its performance on SDGs?

एस.डी.जी., एम.डी.जी. से किस प्रकार उन्नत हैं? एस.डी.जी के कार्यान्वयन में पूर्वज्ञात चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? एम.डी.जी. में हुई प्रगति से भारत किस प्रकार सीख सकता है और एस.डी.जी. से संबंधित निष्पादन को बेहतर बना सकता?

SDGs for period 2015-2030 are more wide encompassing all spheres of growth and development. The ~~differences~~ improvements are :-

i) SDGs cover sustainable cities, communities that had no mention in MDG

ii) SDGs have greater emphasis on environment, underwater and on earth which was tangentially touched by MDG

iii) SDGs goals are more quantified with better elaboration of precise targets

Challenges foreseen in implementation of SDGs :-

i) The weak global economic situation means it would be difficult for developing and underdeveloped countries to get funds for SDG

ii) failure of leaders to achieve consensus

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on precise targets keep methods to achieve SDG as vague

iii) countries like India that have not been able to achieve MDGs, have to get over their weakpoints to better achieve SDGs.

India has the following lessons from MDG that could help it in progress to SDGs :-

i) India has constraints of funding. Only 5% of funds needs are available with India

ii) India's weak data information system, has weakened its progress in ascertaining the weaknesses, needs and overcoming them

iii) India faces shortage of skilled manpower to administer these goals.

iv) Poor policy formulation and implementation afflicted with caste, religion bias has further weakened India's ability to achieve goals.

Thus India has to pull up its manpower, raise foreign funds,

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better utilise its resources to achieve the targets.

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2. Discuss the possible reasons behind China's recent decision to devalue the yuan. Also, examine the impact that yuan's devaluation may have on India and rest of the world.

युआन का अवमूल्यन करने संबंधी चीन के हाल के निर्णय की पृष्टभूमि के संभाव्य कारणों की चर्चा करें। साथ ही इस अवमूल्यन का भारत तथा शेष विश्व पर पड़ने वाले संभाव्य प्रभावों का परीक्षण करें।

The Chinese economy is a conventional export led economy. China produces for the entire world. However, decreasing export competitiveness due to the following reasons forced China to devalue Yuan :-

i) China has progressed to a middle income country, so per capita income and labour wages have increased

ii) Factors of production are costly so cost of production and price of goods/exports have increased

iii) Stagnancy in dollar value means the exports remain costly and face competition from lower income economies like India.

iv) Domestic chinese economy is yet unable absorb the factory output.

Thus devaluing the Yuan which is not a free float currency was a viable option.

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Impact on India and Rest of the world are as follows :-

i) Indian exports have grown uncompetitive as the Rupee is ~~dereg~~ deregulated to dollar

ii) Dumping of cheap exports in world market has lowered the global prices

iii) Cheap imports are crowding domestic markets of countries making aluminium steel, production unviable.

iv) Also Yuan would become more frequently exchanged currency, increasing its global acceptance in forex reserves of other countries.

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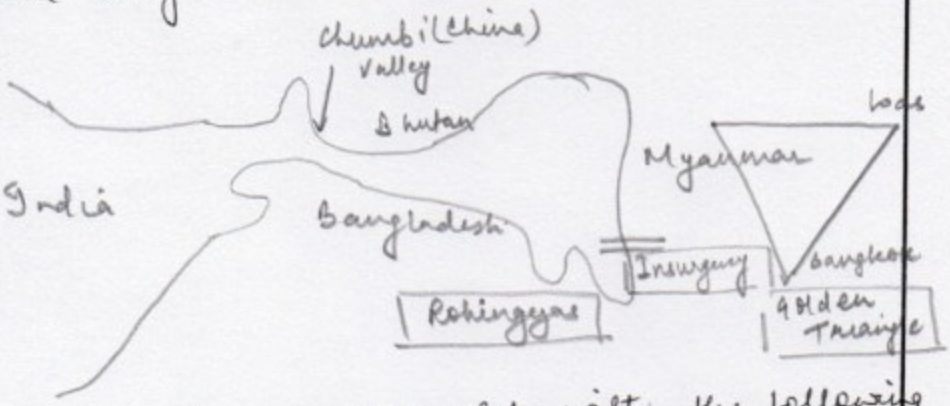
3. An unmanaged border accentuates threats from unconventional sources by providing easy points of ingress and egress. Discuss in the context of India's international border along the north eastern states.

अप्रबंधित सीमा गैर-परम्परागत कर्ताओं से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों में वृद्धि कर देती है, क्योंकि यह प्रवेश तथा निर्गमन के लिए सरल मार्ग उपलब्ध कराती है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से लगने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के सदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

India has a long border in north east which it shares with Myanmar and Bangladesh, Bangladesh and China.



The border is fraught with the following challenges from unconventional sources.

i) Golden triangle (Thailand, Myanmar, Laos) of drug traffickers is nearby. Threat to smuggle drugs.

ii) Drug trade fuels ~~to~~ illegal arms trafficking, human trafficking (Rohingyas ~~iii)~~ ~~trou~~ issue) and terrorism / insurgency.

iii) Non state actors across Myanmar have been a constant challenge for

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both India and Myanmar.

iv) Illegitimate terror fundings to fringe groups across Bangladesh and Assam

The Border region due to dense forests, uneven topography, poor accessibility and presence of hill tribes are difficult to be managed and fenced. India has taken the following steps :-

i) Deployment of Personnel :-

ITBP — China
SSB — Nepal / Bhutan
BSF — Bangladesh
Assam Rifles — Myanmar

ii) fencing along Bangladesh and night vision cameras.

iii) High DGCA level cooperation with Bangladesh and Myanmar.

iv) Cooperation between Indian army, Royal Bhutanese army and Myanmar forces and annual flushout exercises.

A constant vigil and cooperation with neighbours is a sine qua non for effective border management.

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4. While India's disaster response in recent times has improved significantly in saving lives, it needs to improve its capacity in saving livelihoods as well. In context of the above statement, examine India's Disaster Risk Reduction System.

जहां एक ओर जीवन रक्षा के सन्दर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रियाशीलता में पिछले कुछ समय में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर आजीविका की हानि की रक्षा करने के संबंध में इसे अपनी क्षमताओं में और अधिक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में भारत की आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रणाली की समीक्षा करें।

India has developed a sound disaster risk reduction system gaining from experience of Bhuj earthquake in 2001. It has the following features

i) Establishement of National Disaster Management Agency for framing guidelines to deal with various disaster and standard operating practices.

ii) A multilevel mechanism from central NEC to state level (chief secretary's committee) to local district level (under DC) — to handle disaster.

iii) Incoherence with Hyogo framework efforts have been taken to frame district level disaster mitigation plans incorporating local knowledge, topography, and challenges.

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iv) Stress on proactive action, early warning system in villages, evacuation centres, collaboration with voluntary organisations etc.

v) A state of art, modern National disaster Response force NDRF that is equipped with thermal sensors, smoke detectors to detect and save lives in face of disaster (recently got appreciation in rescue of Nepal victims)

However India needs to progress on its response to disasters to build back better and preserve livelihoods that are hit by disasters. The rescue work has to be collaborated with rehabilitation and reconstruction where India is slow yet. The Sendai Framework is a valuable guide in this regard. A collaborated mechanism for rehab and reconstruction and bringing life back to normalcy is the need of the hour.

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local livestock I can't

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5. Given the threat of climate change, there is an urgent need to move towards Climate Smart Agriculture. Elaborate. Also, discuss the strategies to make high cost technologies accessible to the Indian farmers.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे को देखते हुए, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि (क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर) की ओर कदम बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। विस्तृत व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्च लागत वाली प्रौद्योगिकी को भारतीय किसानों के लिए सुलभ बनाने वाली रणनीतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

The threat of climate change has brought a challenge to ~~save~~ keep agriculture profitable. Unseasonal rains and droughts have brought misery to farmers in Punjab, Haryana this year. Climate smart Agriculture can reduce the challenges. It includes :-

i) focus on local varieties of crop and livestock that are inherently adapt to dealing with local challenges and diseases.

ii) efficient utilisation and installation of irrigation systems (per drop more crop)

iii) Bringing precision farming to farms, where crop needs per soil sample grid is studied and addressed.

iv) Resorting to integrated pest management instead of ~~pest~~ chemical pesticide and weedicides.

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v) Sustainable agricultural practices well integrated with livestocks is required.

strategies to make high cost technologies available to farmers :-

i) Farm collectivisation and consolidation such that a group of farmers can afford a technology that they individually couldnot.

ii) State sponsored promotion of farm threshers, harvestors, cultivators to farmers in the harvesting season at low rent.

iii) Integrated pest management and use of earthworm compost/manure to instead of fertilizers/ chemical insecticide to save costs and use funds on HYV seeds.

iv) The KVKs and extension workers can play an important role in aquiring high cost technology from ICAR / FAO and disseminating to farmers free of cost

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v) Soil health cards, kisan chaupal, kisan cabinet are dedicated governmental initiatives along with contract farming etc that can bring precise knowledge to farmers.

ICAR's climate resilient agriculture initiative and ITC's e-chaupal, are front runners in this respect — to be emulated in all regions.

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6. Instead of running piecemeal schemes that do not address the specific challenge of poverty-ridden households it is better to use concrete tools such as SECC. In light of the above statement, explain how SECC data can be utilized to address multi-dimensional aspects of poverty.

अलग-अलग योजनाओं का संचालन जोकि निर्धनता से ग्रस्त परिवारों की विशिष्ट चुनौतियों का समाधान कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं, की अपेक्षा एस.इ.सी.सी. जैसे ठोस साधनों का प्रयोग करना श्रेष्ठतर है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में यह बताएं कि निर्धनता के बहु-आयामी संदर्भों का समाधान करने के लिए एस.इ.सी.सी. के आंकड़ों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

SECC has come up with a more precise method to determine poverty and extent/dimensions of poverty prevalent in the country. It examines deprivation along 7 parameters :-

i) ~~lack~~ absence of male earning members/ women headed households

ii) No educated members upto age of 25.

iv) Absence of refrigerator/~~&~~ ~~tele~~ television.

v) Motorised vehicle.

vi) Mobile phones

vii) government job holders etc.

Thus the true face of poverty in rural India can be assessed. Also a precise method of excluding households has been devised. Poverty in India is multidimensional

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and paradoxcal. People may have television but no education/ livelihood. They may have mobile phones but no vehicle / job. Thus SECC brings out a detailed analysis of the real situation in rural India.

A holistic outlook of deprivation beyond calorie frame of Tendulkar ~~or~~ committee can help government get insight into the areas of backwardness for example if girl education is lacking, school for girls can be integrated into rural mission programme or if increasingly women headed households are prevalent, it can bring out women specific skilling programme ~~etc~~ eg- tailoring, handicrafts, papad making etc. Also piecemeal expert devised programme can be replaced by ~~&~~ integrated multioption programme on line of RKVY.

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7. While a strong and vibrant democracy is our shield against radicalizing forces such as the ISIS, we should not neglect the threat of radicalisation through cyber space where modern day wars are fought. Comment.

यद्यपि एक सशक्त तथा जीवंत लोकतंत्र, आई.एस.आई.एस. जैसी कट्टरपंथी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध हमारा रक्षा कवच है, वर्तमान समय में जब की आधुनिक युद्ध साइबर स्पेस में लड़े जा रहे हों, हमें साइबर स्पेस के माध्यम से होने वाले कट्टरपंथ के प्रसार संबंधी खतरे की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये। टिप्पणी करें।

Indian society is naturally pluralistic due to geographical variations rich culture of influx of Mongols, Huns, Shakas, Kushanas, Turks ~~&~~ in ancient times and traditions of Bhakti and Sufism. It has enabled Indians to develop a moderate attitude towards religion/diversity and prevented radicalisation. Forces like ISIS need constant propaganda and roots within the community to progress in physical world - not available in India. However in the cyberspace, radicalising lone civilians by community discussion rooms, videos, social group is easy ~~and~~ ~~not~~ than indoctrinating an entire community. ISIS has been using cyberspace to distort realities,

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present it as an attractive macho - requirement, promise taste of adventure, and union with God to attract ~~disp~~ depressed, unhappy, dis'illusioned souls by internet. Who are struggling to reorient ~~lifelifes~~, find job etc.

Therefore no neglect is to be made of this sphere of cyberspace. Government has come up with the following initiatives —

i) constant vigil of social media to detect radical content.

ii) Hiring Religious moderate Ulemas / scholars to counsel youth online

iii) Whatsapp groups (Login Banglore colleges) to be formed to spread true message of Islam

iv) vigil on part of civil society to detect any abnormal activity on internet.

However, ~~vigil~~ such radicalisation of innocent, unsuspecting minds needs to be prevented by collaborative efforts of community,

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state and youth. Britain's program to hire ex-jihadis to ~~en~~ tell their tales of misadventure online is a viable initiative to give a reality check to disillusioned youth.

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8. According to UNEP report, up to 90% of the world's electronic waste is traded or dumped illegally in Asia and Africa, with India being one of the main destinations. Mention the hazards of this illegal dumping and discuss how India can tackle this challenge.

यू.एन.इ.पी. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व के 90% इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरे को एशिया या आफ्रीका में अवैध रूप से बेच या डंप कर दिया जाता है, जिसके मुख्य गंतव्यों में से भारत भी एक है। इस अवैध क्षेपण (डंपिंग) के खतरों को बताएं और चर्चा करें कि भारत इस चुनौती का सामना कैसे कर सकता है।

India is the fifth largest e-waste destination and generator in the world. E-waste contains semiconductors and heavy metals like mercury, lead, arsenic, germanium, silicon and poisonous elements like chlorine, sulphides etc. Illegal dumping and unheeded littering of e-waste pose the following dangers :-

i) Risk of fluorosis, arsenic poisoning when leached water come in contact with ground water

ii) Incineration unheeded releases poisonous gases that pollute air and degrade health of masses in general

iii) They are not biodegradable, hence persist on lands for long creating land pollution and hazard to livestock that

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consume them.

iv) Bioaccumulation inside human body can lead to cancers.

India needs to tackle the e-waste hazard in a dedicated and cohesive manner :-

i) Gujrat ports are becoming sites of illegal dumping of e-wastes. Strict laws need to be framed for preventing any unloading of waste from developed countries.

ii) ~~&~~ ~~Com~~ Hardware companies must be forced to take ~~up~~ back old monitors, CPUs from customers and recycle and reuse them. (experiment done with CFLs).

iii) ~~So~~ People at large need to be made aware of e-waste pollution, separate incinerators and air filters can be installed in cities as dedicated points to take in e-wastes from citizens.

Thus willingness on part of state and commitment on part of citizens can help to put in

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place a ~~logical~~ systematic disposal process for e-waste.

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9. What constitutes the MSME sector in India? Examine the reasons for its slow growth and enumerate the initiatives taken by the Government to revive MSMEs.

भारत में एम.एस.एम.ई. क्षेत्रक के कौन-कौन से घटक हैं? इसकी धीमी वृद्धि के कारणों की जांच करें तथा एम.एस.एम.ई. को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

The MSME sector in India includes those enterprises that employ less than 300 people and have an investment of less than 5 crores. They are ~~so~~ medium to small/micro scale industries that are known to be labour intensive, informal and economical.

The reasons for slow growth of MSME sector are:-

i) poor source of fundings, banks are reluctant to fund them in ~~absense~~ absence of securities etc.

ii) Lack of access to technology, ~~absence~~ absence of sound training, personnel management practices.

iii) Unreliable or seasonal industries that operate in a particular season eg jaggery industry, juice plants.

iv) ~~Poo~~ Difficult exit mechanisms means unprofitable businesses are allowed to

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~~linger in absence~~ linger than get closed due to high costs involved.

v) Governmental scheme of subsidies and tax rebates means small industries prefer to remain small than to progress and expand to ~~middle~~ medium ones for fear of losing rebates and concessions

The government has taken the following initiatives:-

i) Cluster approach to ~~an~~ MSME sector — providing dedicated electric supply, roads, access to market, clearance at one place reducing difficulty of doing business.

ii) MUDRA bank as a refinancing agency with corpus of ₹20,000 crore to fund banks, MFIs who of provide credit to MSME

iii) Easing labour laws and ending inspector Raj — Shram Suvidha Portal to file online returns, unique identification number to enterprises.

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iv) Universal portable PF numbers to labourers enabling increased mobility for them; increasing their skill and financial situation.

v) Appreticeship reforms to allow trained manpower pool to be developed.

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10. RBI has recently classified some banks as 'Domestic Systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs). What is the rationale behind this move? Examine the possible implications of this step.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने हाल ही में कुछ बैंकों को *'डोमेस्टिक सिस्टमेटिक्ली इंपोर्टेन्ट बैंक्स'* (डी.-एस,आई.बी.) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है। इस कदम का क्या औचित्य है? इस कदम के संभव निहितार्थों का परीक्षण करें।

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11. INDCs signal the end of CBDR as well as the underlying principle of historic responsibility and respective capabilities. Critically analyse. How far do technology and finance hold the key to viable progress on restricting global warming within reasonable limits?

आई.एन.डी.सी., सी.बी.डी.आर. के साथ-साथ ऐतिहासिक उत्तरदायित्व और अपनी-अपनी क्षमता के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांत के अंत का संकेत है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। प्रौद्योगिकी तथा वित्त व्यवस्था, भूमंडलीय तापन को उपयुक्त सीमाओं में सीमित करने की दिशा में किस सीमा तक सार्थक प्रगति के निर्धारक तत्त्व हैं।

INDCs are to replace CBDRs as per agreement reached in Lima. However seeing INDCs as an end of CBDR is unjust because :-

i) INDCs are the natural extension of CBDRs in case of developing countries. It acknowledges that due to different capabilities and ability nations need to decide their contribution to climate change in coherence with their ~~local~~ national conditions.

ii) INDCs are manifestation of the fact that all countries have a common responsibility to ~~reduce~~ ~~cha~~ counter climate change.

iii) It is a positive step that all countries are to acknowledge ~~that~~ the imminent future challenge and contribute

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iv) INDCs ~~are~~ keep up the expectation that developed countries having greater capability would willingly determine a greater contribution on their part to counter climate change.

However INDCs do dilute the very belief system behind CBDR :-

i) The very obligation of developed countries to fund climate change measures because historically only they ~~to~~ were responsible for climate warming is diluted. Developing countries are being forced to take up a part of mitigation burden at the cost of their national priorities like poverty alleviation.

ii) It dilutes the very notion of owning up for past actions on the global forum and redressing it.

Technology and finance hold key to restricting global warming ~~are~~ as :-

i) world needs to progress from HFCs to more environment friendly options

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that are in possession of developed countries.

ii) Technology to switch from coal/petroleum to energy friendly fuels like hydrogen (for cars), wind and tidal energy requires funding

iii) Developing countries need to provide basic necessities to their citizens, they cannot use their natural resources for renewable technologies at the cost of development hence they need resources of west.

iv) The LDCs most affected by rising sea levels need funds for adaptation and redressal.

v) Developed countries themselves are facing fund crunch.

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12. Even though Flyash is a valuable resource material, but if not managed well, it may pose environmental challenges. Comment. Also list a few steps that have been taken by the government to promote the use of flyash.

फ्लाई ऐश एक मूल्यवान संसाधन सामग्री होने के बावजूद, ठीक प्रकार प्रबंधित न किये जाने पर पर्यावरण संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत कर सकती है। टिप्पणी करें। सरकार द्वारा फ्लाई ऐश के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाये गए कुछ क़दमों का उल्लेख करें।

Flyash is a byproduct of thermal power plants that accompanies the flue gas out of chimneys. Coal burning in steel furnaces, chemical factories are also source of flyash that land in air and deposit on flora and land around the industries. It poses the following challenges to environment :-

i) Deposition on plants, blocks stomata killing the plants and life around.

ii) It ~~gets~~ carries heavy metal residues that will leached water contaminate water table.

iii) Respiration ~~do~~ issues as PM 2.5 particles may deposit in lungs.

However they do contain some valuable micronutrients that enrich the soil and help plant growth.

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few steps taken by government are :-

i) Mandatory for cement industry to use up to 25% flyash in ~~syst~~ cement production.

ii) Thermal plants ~~cannot~~ need to filter out flyash from flu gas and deposit it

iii) ~~Fire~~ Flyash bricks have greater HR ratio and are heat absorbers — stipulated to be used in high raise buildings.

iv) Use in fertilisers is being promoted.

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13. Rising income inequality is a widespread concern for advanced as well as emerging economies. Illustrate how inequality impedes economic growth. Also, examine the steps taken by India to tackle income inequality.

आय में बढ़ती असमानता, उन्नत एवं उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए समान रूप से व्यापक चिंता का विषय है। असमानता आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक है, इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए ? साथ ही, आय की असमानता से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाये गए क़दमों का परीक्षण करें।

Inequality is a greater widening of gap between the rich and the poor. Top few control maximum wealth of the nation, leaving the majority with fewer resources for development. It impedes growth in the following ways :-

i) Poor resource access to majority means the labour force is less educated, malnourished and weak. weak labourforce can spell doom for a country.

ii) A low standard of living of people means poor access to sanitation, health, rampant epidemics — thus vital resources for development are diverted in ~~dea~~ fighting epidemics.

iii) It leads to ~~poor~~ control of

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resources — illegal mining, smuggling are resorted to gain access to resources by citizens.

iv) Crime, robbery persist, law and order becomes a problem reducing progress

v) Also government is not able to generate enough resources as most people have low incomes. Indirect tax collection shall remain low.

Steps taken by India to reduce inequality —

i) Social assistance programme for disabled, elderly, widows etc.

ii) MGNREGA in rural India has been acknowledged by world Bank as a reable source of hope — it has increased quality of life of people.

iii) skilling program so that more ~~more~~ number of people have access to ~~resources~~ better income opportunities

iv) MUDRA bank, start up India stand up

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India etc to include the poor into entrepreneurship programme.

However the government needs to take more viable measures to deal with inequality. welfare schemes though rationalised must not be restricted in coverage.

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14. What are biosimilars? How are they different from traditional generic drugs? Enumerate the regulatory requirements present for biosimilars in India.

बायोसिमिलर्स क्या होते हैं? परम्परागत जेनेरिक दवाओं से ये किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत में बायोसिमिलर्स के लिए वांछित विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख करें।

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15. Discuss the sectoral composition of workforce across India and the problems associated with it.
संपूर्ण भारत में श्रम शक्ति की क्षेत्र-वार संरचना तथा उनसे सम्बंधित समस्याओं की चर्चा करें।

The sectoral composition of workers in India varies due to the following reasons :-

i) The agricultural ~~region is overcrowd~~ sector is facing disguised unemployment. It contributes to 18% of GDP and employs 48% of labour force.

ii) The service sector is based on intensive skilled labourforce. It employs 24% of labour and shares 50% of GDP.

iii) The formal manufacturing sector is skill intensive. It employs only 28% of labour and contributes to 31% of GDP.

iv) The mass labourforce ~~(90~~ is employed in informal labour intensive works. The following discrepancies exist :-

i) India has a natural advantage for skill intensive jobs, however ~~they donot~~ it has not been leveraged.

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ii) Manufacturing is still intensive while and doesnot act as an absorber of labour unlike other countries

iii) Informal sector that employs 90% of labourforce ~~is~~ produces cheap quality products, have no social security measures for workers or safe working conditions.

iv) Service sector though a major contributor to GDP cannot absorb bulk labour because of lack of skills. Only 10% of engineering graduates of India are employable.

v) Agriculture has not grown at 4% rate (presently 1.1%). Hence it remains backward and value additions are not yet a reality

vi) Cottage industry is struggling due to lack of funds, exit mechanisms, technology and marketting.

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16. India needs a national common market for agricultural commodities by making the Agricultural Produce Market Committees just one among the many options available for the farmers to sell their produce. Discuss.

भारत को कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के लिए एक सामान्यीकृत राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिए कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समितियों को किसानों को अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध बहुत-से विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा, चर्चा करें।

The farmers in India donot get due price for their products on one hand while retail prices of agri-produce remain high. The solution lies in developing ~~agricultural~~ national level agricultural markets :-

i) APMC remains the most common market for agricultural goods. Farmers can easily access them, sell and get ~~due~~ fair prices for their products. However APMC have been distorted by hoarders, middle men, cartels such that exploitation of farmers, domination and low prices persist for farmers.

~~Other~~ Other viable options are :-

i) National spot exchange — online exchanges that can be accessed by farmers from common Service Centres

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in the villages, enable farmers to get fair prices.

ii) Commodity exchanges allow farmers to deal in futures and get assured prices in future on their product. It brings predictability.

iii) National Agro marketting portal developed by Dept of Agricultural research for farmers that provides online info on price rates prevalent across the country.

iv) 'e-chilli' dedicated portals for agro processors to access farmers directly. (specific for chilli farmers though)

v) Contract farming and e-choupal of ITC has allowed farmers to get fair prices.

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17. Banking is hobbled by policy, which creates double financial repression, and by structural factors, which impede competition. Comment.
बैंकिंग व्यवस्था, दोहरा वित्तीय दबाव उत्पन्न करने वाली नीतियों तथा प्रतिस्पर्द्धा बाधित करने वाली संरचनात्मक घटकों के कारण पंगु बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी करें।

Banking sector faces a double financial repression ie repression on both the liability as well as the asset side :-

On liability side → ~~bad~~ the
i) depositors donot get real earnings on deposits as interest rates donot accrue actual gains in wake of inflation
ii) savings have reduced as the depositors donot have incentive to save and price rise is depleting their savings.

On asset side
i) The banks are crippled by bad loans (NPA = 4.5% of gross advances)
ii) it has reduced their ability to advance more loans and delivered their confidence to lend.
structural factors are as following :-
i) Priority sector lending requirements reduce lendable resource with the banks.

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ii) SLR requirements impedes development of government bond market, retards growth of commercial bond market as well as ties up valuable capital that banks could lend.

iii) PSBs are disadvantaged compared to private banks as they are front runners to implement governmental welfare schemes like Jan Dhan Yojna.

However ~~banks are~~ ~~increasingly~~ ~~coming up ha~~ public sector banks have a wider coverage compared to ~~public~~ ~~sector~~ private sector banks. They have a wide base and reach, thus they can formulate better strategies to bring more masses into their fold to increase their ~~ss~~ financial dealings. Also they get assured contribution from the governments when in need.

It would be viable to implement PJ Nayak committee

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recommendations to reduce governmental control and bring in more professionalism and market fact into the working of PSBs.

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18. India's SAGAR approach to the Indian Ocean Region presents an opportunity for it to play the role of security provider as well as facilitator of Blue Economy. Comment.

हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत का सागर (SAGAR) दृष्टिकोण इसके लिए सुरक्षा प्रदाता तथा ब्लू अर्थव्यवस्था का समन्वयक बनने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। टिप्पणी करें।

Security and growth for all in the region (SAGAR) initiative as the name signifies seeks to build a peaceful harmonious coexistence for the countries in Indian Ocean region.

India being in the central to the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has a leading role in securing harmony in the region. It can provide the following

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benefits :-

i) India being most developed in IOR region, can use its naval competence to help stabilise the region against non state actors like human traffickers, somali pirates, drug peddlers.

ii) Small countries like Mauritius and Seychelles are being actively supported by India in building surveillance capabilities eg DONIER aircraft, radars etc

iii) Indias Maritime Domain Analysis Centre ~~for~~ at Gurgaon can help track any state sponsored activity in the region from china etc.

iv) The economic initiatives can help strengthen prospects of Blue economy. Along with SAGARMALA initiative of India, it can help Seychelles etc develop vibrant port architecture.

v) Srilanka, ~~and~~ Bangladesh have natural gas resources ~~bey~~ in the shelf that India can help develop to make them thriving economies.

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~~17~~ 2/3rd of world cargo trade moves by IOR. ~~Indian~~ Development of coastal infrastructure, exploring deep sea mining to located oceanic polymetallic nodules, developing natural gas resources etc can make IOR region prosperous economic belt. India with its technological and financial ~~fo~~ resources and modern navy can facilitate the transformation.

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19. The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business.

श्रम कानूनों की बहुलता तथा उनसे सामंजस्य स्थापित कर पाने की समस्या, भारत के औद्योगिक विकास के मार्ग की अवरोधक है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। श्रम सुधार संबंधी उपायों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने तथा व्यापार के सरलीकरण हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये गए है?

India has a natural advantage of abundant labour force and demographic dividend upto 2035. However multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping up have reduced the ease of doing business. (130 out of 187 countries). Labour laws ~~need to~~ suffer due to :-

i) multiplicity of laws ensures, industries and wary of employing labour directly and outsource it to vendors ~~wo~~ who ~~donot~~ are informal enterprises.

ii) It gives leverage to inspector raj ~~as industries are forced to~~

iii) Industries are wary to transition ~~for~~ from MSME to large industries on account of stringent labour compliances.

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iv) Industries cannot lay off labour when facing industrial ~~or~~ crunch and linger to bankruptcy.

v) Industries increasingly resorting to skill intensive technology to cut down labour requirement and avoid hassle.

As a result, contribution of manufacturing sector in country remains low, they struggle to remain viable. However labour laws have been intermittently framed for welfare of labours —

i) allows unionization and collective bargaining capacity to labourers.

ii) it ~~have~~ makes adequate provision for social security measures of labourers and prevents their exploitation.

The following labour reforms have been initiated by the government :-

i) Shram suvidha portal to end inspector Raj - A single portal to file 16 compliance returns.

ii) Provision ~~of~~ ~~easure~~ that ~~even~~ enterprises

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above 100 workers can lay them off ~~without~~ on facing financial distress.

iii) Apprenticeship scheme has been modified to allow greater mobility and shifting of labour force.

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20. Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.

जलवायु परिवर्तन में पूरे विश्व में प्रवासन की समस्या पैदा करने एवं जन-सामान्य को जलवायु निर्वासित (*क्लाइमेट एक्साइल*) हेतु बाध्य करने की सामर्थ्य है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर है? ऐसे किसी संकट से निपटने हेतु वर्तमान वैश्विक ढाँचे तथा संस्थाओं की पर्याप्तता का परीक्षण करें। भावी पेरिस सम्मलेन को देखते हुए इस संबंध में उन उपायों पर चर्चा करें जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किये जाने चाहिए।

Climate change is bringing about an increase in sea level and submerging coastal regions - India has grave challenges as :-

i) it has 7500 sq km of coastline in 9 states that will be affected due to sea level increase esp - Kuttanad in Kerala and Sunderbans in Bengal.

ii) Unseasonable rains ~~and~~ are making agriculture unprofitable - Droughts are adding to distress

iii) frequent cyclones and heavy downpour in Andhra, Odisha, TN are killing lives.

iv) Melting of glaciers have increased vulnerability of people living in flood plains and delta regions.

As land gets increasingly

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inundated by water, people need to migrate to safer regions. Agriculture becoming unreable will lead to migration to industrial centres and bring in urban managment problems

The existing frameworks to deal with climate change are:-

i) Kyoto and Montreal protocol have ~~been out~~ become outdated and expired their mandate

ii) Funding mechanisms are vastly inadequate:-

a) Green climate fund has not been able to achieve ~~the~~ $100 million limit yet

b) ~~Gre G~~ Funding mechanisms under Kyoto protocol are equally being contested by LDCs as well as developing countries.

iii) Inadequate focus on mitigation and adaptation.

iv) Technology transfer from developed to developing country has been minimal.

v) Carbon credits, Clean development mechanism

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are losing their attraction.

The following measures need to be taken by countries in Paris :—

i) Get over ~~near~~ short sighted vision of national interests, come forward to build a global vision of future.

ii) INDCs must not be seen as escape mechanism to avoid responsibility but greater commitment from both developed and developing countries is required.

iii) GCF $100 million target by 2020 needs to be sincerely pursued.

iv) India can lead the world by coming up with a responsible and achievable target for itself beyond 35% cut on 2005 levels in GHGs.

v) A renewed stress on renewable energy transfer of technology is needed.

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